THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 156.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1848. [PRICE 6d.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL.

For Fatherless Children under Eight Years of Age, without distinction of Sex, Place, or Religious connexion.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of this Charity will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in JANUARY. All persons interested in cases should make application "forthwith" to the Office, where Blank Forms for Candidates, and every information can be obtained, on any day, from Ten till Four.

Subscriptions most thankfully received.

Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d., entitling to One Vote at Each Election.

Life Subscription, £5 5s., entitling to One Vote at Each Election.

The Votes Increase in proportion to the Subscription.

DAVID W. WIRE, THOMAS W. AVELING, } Hon. Secs.

Office, 32, Poultry.

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(Removed from the City-road.)

HAVERSTOCK-HILL, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

Instituted in the year 1758. Incorporated, 1848.

THE Governors of this Corporation are respectfully informed that a GENERAL COURT will be holden at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1848, to receive the Half-Yearly Report of the General Committee on the state of the Charity, to Elect Auditors for the year ensuing, and to Elect, by Ballot, Twenty-five Children into the School, namely, Eighteen Boys, and Seven Girls.

The Court is also made Special to receive the Report of the Committee on the Act of Incorporation, to make sundry alterations in, and additions to, the Rules consequent upon the passing of the said Act, and for such other business as arises out of the same; and also to authorize or direct the granting of leases of part of the ground in the City-road, and at Haverstock-hill.

The Chair will be taken at Eleven o'Clock; the Ballot will commence at Twelve, and close at Three, precisely.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 19, Gresham-street, November 4, 1848.

Governors are constituted on payment of One Guinea annually, and Life Governors, by a donation of Ten Guineas, and are entitled to two Votes at each Election, and in the same proportion to the amount contributed. Subscribers, on the payment of Half-a-Guinea annually, and Life Subscribers, by a donation of Five Guineas, are entitled to one Vote at each Election. Persons subscribing at the Election MAY VOTE IMMEDIATELY.

Double proxies for Donations or New Subscriptions, may be obtained at the Office daily, and at the place of Election. All Votes polled for unsuccessful Candidates, will be placed to their credit at the next Election.

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM, 189, Strand.

TO-MORROW EVENING (THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9), THOMAS ADAMS, Esq., Organist of St. Dunstan's, and St. George's, Camberwell, will deliver a LECTURE "ON THE GENIUS AND CHARACTER OF HANDEL," with Illustrations.

Admission—Members free on producing their Tickets, with the privilege of obtaining Tickets for their Friends at Sixpence each. Non-Subscribers, One Shilling.

189, Strand, Nov. 8, 1848. P. BERLYN, Secretary.

THE OPENING of the NEW CHAPEL, SAINT JAMES'S-STREET, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT, will take place on Wednesday, November 15, 1848, when the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, of the Weigh House Chapel, London, will preach in the Morning, and the Rev. JAMES SHERMAN, of Surrey Chapel, London, in the Evening. The Morning Service will commence at Twelve o'Clock, and the Evening at half-past Six. A Cold Collation will be provided. On the following Sunday, November 19, 1848, the Rev. THOMAS ADKINS, of Southampton, will preach in the Morning and Evening. The Services will commence at the usual time. N.B.—A Collection will be made after each Service, in aid of the Chapel Building Fund.

HIGHGATE.

COPYHOLD HOUSE, WITH SHOP, AND WORK-ROOMS UNDER.

MESSRS. PRICKETT and SON will sell by Auction, at the MART, City, on Wednesday, Nov. 15th, at 12 o'clock, a COPYHOLD HOUSE, with commanding Shop, and Work-rooms under, adapted for any description of Retail Trade, together with a convenient yard, situate in the centre of HIGHGATE, in the parish of St. Pancras, and county of Middlesex, and lately in the occupation of Mr. William Stephens, cooper, deceased. May be viewed by permission of the tenants, of whom particulars may be obtained; also, at the Mart; of T. H. Boykett, Esq., solicitor, 9, Chancery-lane, and 4, Francis-place, Holloway; and of Messrs. Prickett and Son, auctioneers, 12, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Highgate, Middlesex.

RELFE'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, improved by the Desiccating Company's process, DAVISON and SYMINGTON Patentees, on a perfectly novel plan, the nut being roasted by hot air, thereby preserving the fine flavour and highly nutritive quality of the cocoa in its fullest extent, and effectually eradicating all those grosser oily particles which have rendered the use of it objectionable to persons of weak digestion. The purity and superiority of this most extraordinary preparation has already secured for it a most extensive and increasing sale among the homœopathic public, being strongly recommended by the most eminent of the faculty to persons of delicate health as far superior to any yet offered to those who desire an economical and agreeable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea table.—Prepared and sold by JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street.

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A PUBLIC DINNER of GENTLEMEN educated at Mill-Hill will take place on Wednesday, November 22, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., in the Chair. Stewards:—Messrs. E. Burkitt, Curriers'-hall; J. Carter, Trump-street; R. Cunliffe, jun., Bucklersbury; Joseph Dixon, City-road; J. R. Hunter, Moorgate-street; E. Hunter, Moorgate-street; J. Patrick, Upper Clapton; Ebenezer Smith, Billiter-square; Henry Simpson, Brixton; Algernon Wells, Old Jewry-chambers; R. O. White, Swanscombe. Tickets (One Guinea each) may be procured of any of the Stewards until November 15. Dinner on the Table at half-past Five o'Clock.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of EMIGRATING to these flourishing Colonies, are respectfully informed that every assistance will be rendered in procuring them passages in the first-class vessels, at the lowest possible rates, and information given as to the requisite Outfit, description of goods saleable in the Colonies, &c. Also parties sending Goods for sale and returns, will secure their being shipped to the most respectable houses, where the interests of the consignees will be attended to.—Apply to EDWARD BELL, Commission Merchant, 2, Jeffreys-square, St. Mary-Axe.

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COALS.—R. S. DIXON, Providence Wharf, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, having contracted with the Marquis of Londonderry and others, for Best Walls End Coals, can sell a genuine article as cheap as any house in the trade; having ships of his own, constructed to lower their masts and come above bridge, and deliver alongside his wharf, several of which are larger than ever known to come through the bridges, by which he saves nearly two shillings per ton in lighterage, breakage, and ships delivery in the pool. The coals come of a much better size than when turned over the ship's side into barges in the pool, and they being always dry, do not slack in the cellar as those which have been exposed to the weather.

He has ships at his wharf nearly always, and invites families to come and judge for themselves.

It is a good time to purchase—a considerable advance is shortly expected.

Best Sunderland Walls Ends (well screened) for cash	25s.
Best Newcastle and Hartlepool	24s.
Good Seconds	23s.

The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Hartleys, Welsh, and all kinds of Engine Coals at the lowest prices.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

THE REFORMER'S ALMANACK and POLITICAL YEAR-BOOK FOR 1849, will be published on the 15th of November, Price Sixpence. As the First Edition will consist of at least 5,000 copies, and will circulate amongst the most active and intelligent classes of the community, it will present a highly-favourable medium for Advertisements.

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	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
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Advertisements must be forwarded on or before Saturday next, November the 4th, to the Publishers, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

COALS.—COCKERELL and CO., (late Beard Co.) quote from the Coal Exchange Registry (published by authority of the Corporation) that during the month of Oct. last 221,284 tons of coals were brought into London, and out of this large quantity only 41,010 tons were best coals; from whence the inference is clear, and the fact undeniable, that although the great majority of consumers order best coals, very few families obtain them. C. and Co. continue to deal only in best coal, viz.—Stewart's, Hetton's, Lambton's, Haswell's, and Hartlepool, to which their trade has been confined for the last 15 years. Present cash prices, 25s. per ton.—PURFLEET-WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

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Ruinous cost of the Army and Navy.
Expenses of the Royal Family and Court; the Royal Palaces and Public Buildings; the Colonies, &c.
Examination of the Pension List.
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LIST OF PLATES.

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2. Temple of Vesta.
3. Temple of Fortuna Virilis.
4. Temple of Janus Quadrifrons.
5. Temple of Bacchus.
6. Temple of Vesta.
7. Tomb of Cecilia Metella.
8. Temple of Minerva Medica.
9. Temple of the Dea Tussis.
10. Pantheon.
11. Ponte Lugano.
12. Colosseum Exterior.
13. Colosseum Interior.
14. Forum of Nerva.
15. Arch of Titus.
16. Temple of Jupiter Tonans.
17. Trajan's Column.
18. Arch of Trajan at Benevento.
19. Tomb of Hadrian.
20. Pyramid of Caius Cestius.
21. Triumphal Arch of Septimus Severus.
22. Temple of Pallas.
23. Claudian Aqueduct.
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AND

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Notice.—Two Pounds of Fine Coffee (ground hot from the cylinder, preserving all the fine aroma) for Half-a-crown, canister included.

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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

DOWN WITH THE DUST.

YES! That's it! That is pretty nearly the sum and substance of British legislation now-a-days. "Down with the dust," is the practical purport of all "comprehensive" statesmanship. Commissions of inquiry, additional executive departments, sanitary regulations, educational minutes, colleges for Ireland which no one will frequent, fortifications which no one feels to be necessary, putting our defensive establishments into an efficient condition, adding new colonies to old ones, and Churchifying all, and, though last not least, endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland—all are but variations of the same theme, "Down with the dust." Miserable John Bull! The horse-leech's two daughters have fastened upon thee, and, between civil and ecclesiastical demands, that long purse of thine grows lank and void! Commercial embarrassment, paralysis of trade and manufacture, declining revenues, growing discontent, are as nothing with our Parliamentary parties. Still the cry is, "Down with the dust;" and Tories, Whigs, Radicals, unite in repeating it. Where will the phrenzy end? At what period of our history will our rulers exchange it for "Hold, enough?" Who can predict when, if not now?

And yet now, before the country has recovered, or has gained a clear prospect of recovering, from a gloomier and more protracted financial depression than it has laboured under during the last half-century—close on the heels of a famine, and a monetary panic of unexampled severity—it is in the serious contemplation of our statesmen to fix upon us another permanent burden, in the shape of an endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood. The cost of this scheme ought surely to receive some consideration from our political economists. A million sterling per annum is but a moderate computation of the sum required to give the plan a chance of success—for stint in the distribution of hush-money is certain of defeating the object for which it is given. A million more subtracted from the aggregate results of productive industry!—who can estimate the increase of distress, discontent, and demoralization, which it will occasion to our already over-toiling people? How many cheese-parings of economy, scraped together with infinite vigilance and trouble, will be thrown carelessly away in that one extravagant lump? What taxes must remain unrepealed, what unjust principles of taxation continue in force, in consequence of the pressure of this new and gratuitous burden? Why talk of reducing our army and navy estimates, if a surplus police is to absorb the whole saving? Why drive away one swarm of gnats, only to invite another and a hungrier swarm? To the guardians of the public purse we look for some precise and intelligible reply to these and kindred inquiries.

"Oh, but," they give it out, "the people of England and Scotland are not to be taxed at all for the purpose of this endowment—the land of Ireland will be made to sustain the burden." Now we are curious to see whether the Radicals will adopt this transparent sophism, and use it to bewilder the simple-minded among their constituents. If the landed property of Ireland can, and ought to, bear this amount of taxation, why has it been exempt from its fair share of the public burdens hitherto? To give it protection, has cost us very heavy expenses, as well as entailed upon us frightful difficulties. Have not our Parliamentary economists loudly complained of this, as an injustice to the hard-working population of England? Is not the anomaly so glaring, that the perpetuation of it has become impossible? Supposing this endowment project had never been broached, might not the British people have anticipated with a near approach to certainty the addition of the sum which such a tax will produce to the annual income of her Majesty's Exchequer? Why, it is but part payment of a debt due from Irish property to the common fund required for the purposes of Imperial Government. Though withheld hitherto, it cannot be withheld much longer. And are we now to be told, that an anticipatory appropriation of this sum to the payment of the Irish priesthood, will not dip into the resources of the British people? Paddy and Jack agree to club together for housekeeping expenses. Paddy evades the payment of his share, until Jack, somewhat distressed in pocket, insists upon the fair contribution of his partner. Then up steps some wiseacre to suggest that Paddy's share, instead of going to the relief of Jack, shall be taken for some new-fangled scheme for making things comfortable—and he commends this scheme to Jack by averring that it will not cost him a farthing, for that Paddy will pay the whole. In common life this would be set down as akin to swindling—what it is in political life, we, of course, are precluded from saying "openly and advisedly."

But there is another argument to be addressed to our Radical and politico-economical members of Parliament of even greater weight than the preceding one. They have persisted, judiciously, we think, for some time past, in specially urging upon the Legislature, the substitution, to as wide an extent as practicable, of direct for indirect taxation, as cheaper, juster, and less damaging to industrial enterprise. How can they hope to succeed, if they go on creating special objects for the taxation of property? "Let the land sustain this—let the land pay exclusively for that," they cry, and when they have invented these burdens for the shoulders of property, what plea will remain to them in favour of reducing to practice the equitable principles they propound? They are assiduously cutting the ground from beneath their feet—digging a grave for their yet unborn policy. Heap upon property, by anticipation, a number of special burdens, and how will it be possible, or wherein just, to shift upon property the bulk of the general taxation of the country? Why, it is foolishly squandering an estate before we come to it—buying new toys with money which we claim for the payment of old debts. If Irish landowners are to sustain the Roman Catholic clergy, Mr. Ewart's annual motion will degenerate into a farce. From the moment that scheme is assented to, our present clumsy, inequitable, and wasteful mode of taxation, will be stereotyped, and fiscal reform will be rendered impracticable.

In answer to all this it will probably be urged that to govern Ireland by means of the Roman Catholic priesthood will cost less than the permanent occupation of it by the military. Perhaps so—but with all the elements of social disorganization left as they are, *can* Ireland be thus governed? What says common sense? What says experience? The experiment is both a costly and a momentous one. Give us the balance of reasons in favour of its success. And when you have done this, you have not justified the project, nor yourselves for promoting it. Are we reduced to the alternative of forcing quiet on Ireland by soldiers, or coaxing it by priests? Is there no more obvious, no cheaper plan? Suppose, instead of maintaining landlord rights without exacting landlord responsibilities, in Ireland, we were to place proprietorship in the soil in a natural position to the claims of the soil, simply by making landed property accessible to every class of creditors; and instead of bolstering up an alien Church Establishment, we were to withdraw it as a rankling thorn; might not industry and enterprise be awakened, and national irritation allayed? At all events, these steps would be in the direction of common justice, and far from costing us anything, would add to our resources. Why are not these measures resorted to? Chiefly, because the Radicals have been drawn off upon another scent. If they stand firm, the people of England and Scotland will put power enough into their hands to defeat the Whig and Tory parties of the aristocracy combined. If the endowment scheme be quashed, the Irish church cannot stand. That Establishment being made untenable, oligarchic ascendency must submit to terms. In such a crisis there will be hope. But every successful attempt to stave it off, under what guise soever made, is but a reiteration of the old familiar cry, "Down with the dust."

THE PRAYER FOR THE CHOLERA.

IT would appear that we are living in an age of cant—in a day when great sounding words are currently received and devoutly reiterated, although they may fail to represent one truthful idea. Last year a fast was proclaimed, and a prayer was read in all the churches, on account of the potato rot; this year, for the sake of a little variety, we have the prayer without the fast, and the reason is, that we are threatened with the cholera. Now it appears to us, that the reasonableness or absurdity of this may be made to appear by one simple question; namely, Are we, or are we not, living in the age of miracles? Have we, or have we not, any authority given us, or any precedent to which we can refer, to encourage the idea that the ordinary routine of the natural laws of creation will be interrupted in consequence of prayer? If we are living in such an age, or if we have such authority, then is the Archbishop of Canterbury right in what he has done; but if, on the contrary, we *know* that no such interruption will take place, and never has taken place, since the time of miracles, then we think there can be only one name given to the prayer in question, namely, that it is the very essence and spirit of cant. In order to render the position we have taken more clear, it will be necessary to give our idea of what prayer really is, and for what it is commanded; and in so doing, we must first assume, not only as being in accordance with reason, but with Scripture also, that all prayer should be effectual; that is to say, that every word used in prayer should have its origin in belief, and its result in establishing that belief in the mind; and that all prayer which has not this origin and result is mere waste of words—mere senseless vapour. Now if this is so, it follows necessarily that we must pray for nothing except where we believe that our supplication will be granted; and as all belief rests either on experience or testimony, so must we be satisfied by one or the other of these authorities, that our prayer will be effectual before it can be called the prayer of faith. Thus, for instance, a man may pray for health in time of sickness, for rain in time of drought, or for wealth in time of poverty; but having neither of these authorities for such prayer, he has no belief that it will be replied to, and he has, therefore, no right to offer it up; his spirit may indeed be stirred within him, he may be moved to ecstasy, and his words may be like the sound of many waters, but they will also be like water spilt upon the ground, which cannot be gathered up; he will find no result in his own mind, and his prayer will have been of no effect. But let a man, on the other hand, offer up this prayer, "Thy will be done," and the result will be resignation; why? because he has, in the first place, the testimony of Christ that such a prayer is acceptable to God, and he has also the experience of its efficacy on himself, or he could not have offered the prayer, which is simply resignation rendered audible. Thus, then, it must be evident that the object of prayer is to benefit the mind of

man by bringing it into communion with the mind of God, and therefore any prayer which is not in accordance with that mind, and which is not the result of the *certainty* of such accordance, must be unacceptable. The prayer of doubt and uncertainty is indeed no prayer, it is merely buoying up the mind with sanguine expectations, when it should be preparing itself to submit to whatever may be the will of God. If, then, we believe that there are certain causes generative of cholera—if we can trace its progress from a fœculant morass in the East, along the slimy banks of great rivers, gathering strength amidst filth, and becoming comparatively innocuous where cleanliness has followed in the train of industry; and if we also believe that as long as these causes exist, so long will cholera be the result; and if, with this, we know that God has given us no authority to pray for the subversion or alteration of his established law, and has never, since the age of miracles, made that law subservient to man, except in its ordinary and unerring course; does it not become not only an absolute folly, but an actual impiety, to pray as the Archbishop has commanded?

But, apart from what we conceive to be the folly and impiety of such a prayer generally, let us for a moment consider with what degree of decency it can be put forth from Lambeth Palace. There, in the midst of an enormous parish, teeming with vice, with poverty, and with filth—abounding with the very germ and essence of cholera—and steeped in every abomination;—there, and thus surrounded, clothed in purple and fine linen, and feasting sumptuously every day—there Dives puts up his prayer for Lazarus at his gate, that he may be preserved from pestilence! In the Palace of Lambeth, the Primate of England, spending some twenty thousand pounds a year, concocts a prayer to the Almighty that the drains and dunghills which his wealth could remove may prove less injurious than they have ever been, and that the cause, which he and his class might long ago have removed, may not be followed by its usual result.

We should like to see a statistical table drawn up of the following kind:—The number of cases of Asiatic cholera occurring in certain benighted districts where cleanliness *has* been observed, and the Archbishop's prayer has *not*: and the number occurring in the filthy districts of Lambeth where cleanliness has *not* been observed, and the Archbishop's prayer *has*.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

SOUTH WALES.

The *Principality* contains a full report of the meeting at Swansea, and the breakfast at Cardiff, noticed in our number of last week. Of the former, and of the sermon preached at Swansea by Mr. Miall, it says:—"Last week was an all-important one for Swansea, in connexion with its Anti-state-church movement, and the long-to-be-remembered visit of the truly great and noble editor of the *Nonconformist*, E. Miall, Esq. Great indeed had been our expectations, and much had we anticipated, but more, far more, did we realize than our most sanguine hopes led us to expect. Nobly did the Dissenters of Swansea respond to the call made upon them to attend and listen to his calm and forcible appeals. Much were we gratified in witnessing the attention—marked and concentrated attention—paid by intelligent and enlightened Episcopalians to the arguments of the speaker,—arguments that must have carried conviction to every unprejudiced and dispassionate mind. On Sabbath afternoon, Mr. Miall delivered a brilliant discourse at Castle-street Chapel, on "The perfect law of liberty," and in the evening at York-place, a more practical discourse on "The Great Salvation." Although the rain fell in torrents from five to ten o'clock, the noble edifice was crowded in every part. There could not have been less than two thousand persons present, many of whom, we feel confident, left the place with their minds enlightened on the great and all-absorbing question of the day."

At the breakfast, at Cardiff, Mr. Miall was asked by one of the speakers to favour the company with the impressions he received of the state of things in South Wales during his tour. In reply, Mr. Miall said,—"The state of the principality in reference to this question, and the work they have accomplished, cannot be well ascertained from a hasty and superficial glance. Having been only two or three days at a place, I am not able to judge precisely; but my impression is, that South Wales contains a large mass of materials, rich and useful, that only require to be turned into good account. The state of this question is analogous to the soil—rich but hidden, requiring much labour to dig it out. The Anti-state-church Association will do the work, and you must apply Welsh fire to smelt it [cheers and laughter]. You want simply an organization, unity of purpose, and enlightening of the people, and the given work is accomplished." He also stated how much had been collected at the various towns, and said that the Executive Committee had not done the Principality justice in its expectations of the pecuniary results of the tour. He said, "I shall be able to go to the Executive Committee and say, here is a present of £60 for you from South Wales [cheers]. It is likely we shall come to Wales again [renewed cheers]. I should like to come again. The kindness of friends, the beautiful country, all contribute to induce me to do so. I have felt less fatigue during this tour than ever I did [hear]. I am quite fresh, and in good spirits, animated by the reception I have met with, and the success that has attended my labours [loud cheers]."

A lengthened conversation then took place as to the best means of organizing South Wales, for carrying on the agitation in connexion with the Anti-state-church Association, and also for the translation of its tracts into the Welsh language; all parties expressing their anxiety to follow up the recent meetings by vigorous and well-sustained efforts.

Rev. William Allen, of Newport, in seconding a vote of thanks to Mr. Miall, referred to the *Nonconformist*, and said that several friends at Newport had taken it from the commencement, and urged the propriety of active efforts for the extension of its circulation [cheers]. He was glad to find that the coldness with which Mr. Miall and the "*Noncon.*" were received was wearing away, and a better and more liberal spirit taking its place. The motion having been carried,

Mr. Miall rose amidst the deafening cheers of the company, and returned thanks for the kindness shown him, and expressed the pleasure he had experienced during his visit to Wales, and especially with the proceedings of that day. He then referred to the subjects of conversation that morning, and hoped that beneficial results would follow. He then delivered a most pathetic Christian appeal, and urged his hearers to persevere in the great and good work upon which they had entered. You will (he said) be charged with trespassing on ground beyond your province as Christian men and Christian ministers. This will be very unpleasant, and will occasion thoughts; but the spirit of that religion, by whose dictates you are urged to action, will cheer and strengthen you. Christianity demands of us the performance of every relative duty. It not only calls upon us to love God, but also requires of us to love our neighbour as ourselves. That duty clearly includes politics. We cannot be members of society without having political duties to perform. The man who says that Christians should have nothing to do with politics, should not be a member of society. The man who does not wish to perform the duties of a father and a husband, should not become a husband or a father. Our religion demands from us the right and proper discharge of all our relative and social duties as members of society. There were some fifty years ago, and there are some of that class still remaining, who think that Christianity is a genteel, conventional thing. Don't believe them. Depend upon it, those men whose religion is of that character will soon lose its spirit, if not during their life, in their children's. The sons of that class among us invariably lose the spirit of Christianity, and become mere seekers for respectability and worldly honour. The fact that we do not retain those men amongst us is a striking proof that Nonconformity is closely allied to earnest Christianity. Pure Christianity is too substantial and real to listen to the tone and spirit of the world, and disclaims those who pay more attention to expediency than principle. Our Lord, it is true, refused to be made a judge; but all that pertained to practical politics and practical Christianity, he was ready to perform. Christianity teaches us to honour the King—to honour all men. The latter injunction is forgotten by many. It teaches us that all men should enjoy equal privileges. We have to fight with worldly influence, and if we are not prepared for the work, we had better not attempt it. We should take these principles, and make them part of our very selves. We shall then be consecrated to them, and would be possessed of a moral instinct which would guide us into consistency, and point out to us at a glance the course we should pursue. We regard this as part and parcel of Christianity. I take them, and call them the gospel, and preach them to the world with earnestness and fidelity. I would not recommend the introduction of politics into the pulpit—there are other and numerous means to disseminate them—by lectures, conversations, and private visitations among the people. If we become thoroughly imbued with these principles, I believe our work would soon be accomplished. I have a presentiment that, if I live to the usual age of man, I shall witness the consummation of our object. Everything tends in that direction. The endowment of the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland (which will be effected) will shatter the principle in the minds of pious Churchmen; and what will it be worth then? It will be lifeless, and will soon crumble into ruins. It will be like a deserted tenement; every storm affecting it; and by and by its remaining ruins will be completely swept away. It may not be in our time—that matters but little; but we are fully satisfied that the course we pursue is in harmony with God's word and will; and that if we faithfully do our work, he will guide our labours to a successful issue. Let us not fear for the future, but do our duty, and he will be with us. It was by this singleness of purpose that all good men in past ages accomplished mighty and momentous achievements. Darkness may now surround us, and the lamp in the distance may appear dim; but if we go on in faith and determination, new scenes will present themselves to our veiw—every step we take will become brighter and more cheering. Go forward then, brethren, in the strength and spirit of our holy religion; and although we may not be permitted to witness the thing we desire, God will raise up others more fitted for the furtherance of his purposes, and the accomplishment of his design. Mr. Miall then sat down amidst the cheers of the company. He was also frequently and enthusiastically cheered during the delivery of his interesting and touching address.

Of the South Wales tour generally, the *Principality*, in the course of an article on the subject, says:—"We have waited for the conclusion of Mr. Miall's labours with no small anxiety. We were impatient to know in what manner the people of South Wales would pronounce upon the great subject of the times. In the reports above alluded to it is before us. Great is our pleasure to find it so unmistakeable. South Wales is yet ringing with the universal cries of the earliest of her people for the great divorce—the separation between Church and State. We most cordially congratulate our esteemed friend Mr. Miall on the reception he has everywhere met with, on the honour that has been done him, and on the series of triumphs he has gained for the principles, to the advocacy of which his life has been so consistently devoted. We are proud of our countrymen. They have done nobly, and deserve our most unqualified praise. . . . . The Anti-state-church Association we recommend to the sympathy and support of the entire Welsh people. They need no essays to convince them of the evils of State Churches. The Church of England in Wales has been to them better than a thousand arguments. Let them but apply to it the common sense test we have alluded to; let them but consider of the wrongs it has heaped upon their best and most Christian men: let them ponder on the hindrances it has thrown in the way of the evangelization of their country: let them solemnly meditate on the awful dishonour it has done to God, and that too in a thousand ways: then they must be convinced that a State Church, which has begotten such crying evils, is not now *of* nor never came *from* God. The Association seeks not to destroy *the Church*, but it seeks to divorce that Church from an ally which has well nigh extinguished all that is vital and beautiful in her, which has caused all the corruptions that have defiled her, and robed her in garments too meretricious to be known in Nazareth. The people of South Wales have replied to the invitation of the Anti-state-church Association with a shout that has reverberated from mountain side to mountain side, and filled the regions beyond. We are anxious that their support should not be 'voice, and nothing else.' Let them join the Association and become active members. Let them have associations of their own, and continue to supply their proper contingent of the sinews of war—men and money. Let them work, remembering it is a glorious enterprise, and that though man frowns, God smiles. To free God's religion from the mists which obscure it, and thus to make it more attractive to man—to free it from those obstructions which prevent its progress and its triumph in the world—to free it from all that makes it a thing of commerce, and robs it of the glory of its heavenly origin—to free it from the vulgar and lascivious embraces of the princes of the world, and to give it back as a beautiful bride to Him, who is alone worthy and who has alone the right to be the head and husband of his Church,—is what we seek to accomplish by bringing about the *great divorce*."

MR. KINGSLEY'S LECTURES.

DERBY.

(Abridged from the *Derby Reporter*.)

On Monday, October 23rd, a very large audience attended the Lecture-hall, Wardwick, in this town, for the purpose of hearing J. Kingsley, Esq., deliver a lecture on the Endowment of the Roman Catholic Priesthood, and on the subject of a Separation of Church and State.

Mr. Alderman Moss was called to the chair.

Mr. Kingsley then rose and said: From his experience of the courtesy of English audiences, he was encouraged to hope for a favourable reception, on the part of that which probably embodied a considerable portion of the intellectual power and religious sentiment of their town, and combined every variety of rank and opinion. They were met to consider the probability of Parliament being called upon to sanction the endowment of the priesthood of Ireland, and it became them to deliberate on what grounds such an insidious measure should be opposed. It demanded a vigorous resistance, whether such a thing existed or was contemplated; for if not actually propounded, from certain intimations already given, there was every reason to believe it would be proposed in the next session of Parliament, and to be *forewarned* was to be *forearmed* [applause]. The subject also came within the range of discussion to which the principle of the Anti-state-church Association committed them. The lecturer then presented more detailed proof of the actual intentions of the present Government; and showed, by extracts from the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, that a combination of political craftsmen might be expected for the attainment of that object. The real design of the measure was to prop up the Protestant Establishment in Ireland. This institution has been long represented as a bulwark against Popery: it now appears to need the support of that obnoxious system in order to maintain its ground. To expect any opposition from that Church would be absurd. Its history was one of plunder and confiscation, and none could expect that it would endanger its acquisitions by disobedience to the power which had conferred them. But it might be supposed that the offer of endowment would be rejected by the Catholic priest. The lecturer proved, from an analysis of the Catholic body in Ireland, both lay and clerical, that there was a high degree of probability that any obstacles from that quarter would not prove insurmountable; and having shown that endowment was the only means whereby the State could influence any religious body at present—that money was the only bond of union between the State and Church—he

urged the duty of opposing the endowment of the priests, on the same ground on which they sought for the dis-establishment of existing religious systems. The lecturer then discussed the question of Church property at considerable length. Other abuses were also pointed out in a striking manner, and the lecturer concluded by explaining the objects of the Anti-state-church Association, and said if the Church wished for bishops let her have them, and as many more as she pleased, but let her pay for them; and if they were found so useful as represented, no doubt the aristocracy would largely contribute to their support [loud and continued applause].

Rev. Dr. PERREY proposed a resolution, appointing a Committee for carrying out the objects of this Society in this town and neighbourhood; which was seconded by the Rev. JAMES GAWTHORN, who remarked that the opposition shown by some of the Catholic clergy in Ireland to their endowment was all assumed and affected.

Rev. T. PULSFORD moved, and Mr. SPURGEON seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which the latter briefly acknowledged.

Rev. J. CORBIN, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said that many liberal Churchmen belonged to the Society; and he thought if such wished well to their Church, they would declare themselves with them. It was not for the purpose of increasing Dissenters, but to let every church feel its own self-reliance, that they were anxious to promote the object of the Society [hear, hear].

Mr. KINGSLEY having seconded the proposal, Mr. Moss briefly returned thanks; and the meeting, throughout which not the slightest interruption took place, broke up soon after ten o'clock.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

(From the *Eagle and Staffordshire Courier*.)

On Tuesday October 31st, at eight o'clock, a public lecture was delivered by J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., at the Assembly-rooms, Wolverhampton, to a very numerous audience, upon the principles and objects of the British Anti-state-church Association. The chair was occupied, at the unanimous request of the meeting, by J. Barker, Esq., a magistrate. With a few remarks personal to himself, he introduced the lecturer, who commenced by requesting the audience to bestow upon the subject their candid and unbiassed consideration; for a subject like this, involving the spiritual and political well-being of a large portion of the community, was well worthy of their sympathy and support. He contended that the principles of the society were unsectarian, for it did not advocate the claims of any particular sect, but was composed of sects of all denominations. He then repudiated the *Regium Donum*, as a gift which ought never to have been accepted by the advocates of dissent. But in paying a just tribute of respect to the formularies of the Church of England—to its beautiful forms of religious worship—he would say to its advocates, "Continue to use those forms, and to elect bishops, deans, canons, and other orders, and increase them as much as you please; but pay for the ministers out of your own pockets." They admired their beautiful architecture, their gothic spires, their naves, and their painted-glass windows, "casting a dim religious light;" but all they required was, that those beautiful specimens should be erected at their own expense. They repudiated all grants, for the true church would stand or fall by its own merits; for "the gates of hell should not prevail against it." He then proceeded to denounce the connexion between the Church and State, as fraught with partiality and injustice. The principle was unjust, and should be stigmatized as such; for it was well known that the Church hierarchy did not bestow their patronage upon the most worthy, but upon the most favoured individual. He then took a retrospective view of the formularies of prayer existing from the time of Elizabeth to that of the most religious and pious monarch, Charles II.; and related the penalties to which the Church ministers were subjected if they differed from the prescribed form of religious worship. The Church of Ireland, he affirmed, was maintained at the expense of the community for the convenience of 800,000 of the population only; and he concluded a very eloquent harangue by assuring the audience, that the existence of the Church Establishment was the greatest social evil with which Ireland had ever been cursed. But the age for conducting the affairs of that great nation by craft and cunning had passed away for ever; and Ireland would never be at peace till she basked in the sunshine of religious emancipation; and, in order to attain their ends, both with regard to England and Ireland, they must give a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

BIRMINGHAM. — (*From a Correspondent.*) — Two lectures were delivered by Mr. Kingsley, on Monday, Oct. 30th, and Wednesday, Nov. 1st, in Highbury Chapel, Graham-street, in this town, the Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A. (minister of the chapel), in the chair. The subjects of the lectures were: Church Property—its amount, and to whom it belongs; and the Endowment of the Roman Catholic Priesthood in Ireland. The audiences, though not so large as Birmingham ought to afford, were very intelligent, and evidently contained many earnest spirits, who listened with delight to the manly, simple, and masterly statements of the lecturer; and, no doubt, the effect of Mr. Kingsley's visit will be to prepare a more numerous audience to welcome the deputation shortly expected in Birmingham, since none of his hearers could fail to entertain a deeper respect for the Anti-state-church Association and its objects; whilst all prejudices would be disarmed, were any disposed to entertain them. Much requires to be done in awakening the Dissenters of Birmingham; and a second visit of the lecturer would be of great service.

It further denies that our liberties are abridged by the State-church, and also that the Sovereign is fettered as Mr. Clapp had represented, though it "is true that the law does not allow a Roman Catholic to sit upon the throne, and the consequence of a monarch's acceptance of the Romish faith would involve the loss of his position. . . . Mr. Clapp says, 'Scripture does not, either in its history, its precepts, or its doctrines, sanction the thought that the Saviour would admit civil interference with his church.' Here we would simply ask, Is civil interference forbidden? If not, his assertion goes for nothing, and his making use of it as an argument only shows the weakness of the cause he has in hand." After controverting other statements made by the speakers, the article thus concludes:—

We must here say, that although we have always considered that every nation is bound to provide funds for the dissemination of religious principles to the widest extent possible, we were never more satisfied of the correctness of our views upon this point than we are at this moment, after having heard an exposition of the principles of the Anti-state-church Association, and seen how it endeavours to realize its purpose. We know that the Church needs reform, and we should rejoice to see the needful changes effected; but the nation does not require her destruction, nor can it bear that catastrophe.

STOURBRIDGE AND DUDLEY.—Large and respectable meetings, in connexion with the Anti-state-church Association, were held at Dudley and at Stourbridge, on Friday, October 27th, and on Thursday, November 2nd, Pastor J. Richards in the chair. An able and effective lecture was delivered on both occasions, by J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., and resolutions, expressive of the cordial sympathy of the audience with the principles and objects of the Association, were unanimously adopted.—*From a Correspondent.*

BURTON-ON-TRENT. — The *Midland Monthly Advertiser* says of Mr. Kingsley's lecture here last month:—"The lecture was listened to with profound interest by one of the largest audiences we have ever seen in the Town-hall of Burton. Two clergymen of the Establishment were present, and one of them, the Rev. J. B. Sweet, of Woodville, replied at some length, and with considerable ability, to the lecturer's statements, or rather conclusions—for he admitted almost all the facts, merely proving, or attempting to do so, that, granted that the greatest possible abuses attach to all past and present establishments, they may yet become the greatest blessings to nations; but *how* this was to be accomplished, the speaker did not explain. Mr. Kingsley's lecture was an able and learned exposition of his subject. His acquaintance with every fact and circumstance connected with the origin and history of establishments was remarkable, and we should say exact, for he had those listening who would have very soon reminded him of an inaccuracy or exaggeration. At the close of the lecture, Mr. Sweet and Mr. Smith (the other clergyman) moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Kingsley for his instructive and able lecture. This they did on the instant, and with apparent sincerity, acknowledging the instruction they had derived from it. We are sorry that Mr. Sweet has been so disingenuous as to state in a letter to the Derby papers, that he and his friend moved the vote of thanks because no one else would do so—more than insinuating that Mr. Kingsley's lecture was not, in the opinion of the audience, worth thanking him for. Mr. Sweet knows very well that the contrary feeling was expressed most unequivocally by almost the entire audience." The *Advertiser* concludes by entering a caveat against the ultra-political views of the leaders of the Anti-state-church Association.

YORK.—A meeting of the members and friends of the British Anti-state-church Association, resident in York, was held on Wednesday last, which was attended by a large and respectable audience. Mr. Watkinson occupied the chair. Mr. T. J. Wilkinson, the secretary, read a communication from London on the subject of the endowment of the Catholic priesthood, and it was resolved to offer to the measure immediately it shall be proposed, a most determined and uncompromising opposition. The chairman then introduced Mr. Crathorn, who delivered an interesting and forcible lecture on "The History of the Church of England," and the evils of governmental interference in religious matters, which was interrupted by repeated bursts of applause. Several new members were enrolled, and the meeting separated a little before ten o'clock. The question is one which is deepening in interest in this city to an astonishing degree.—*Leeds Mercury*. A correspondent says, "If as active and energetic a branch as exists in York could be established in every town throughout the country, the glorious work of the Association would soon be consummated. We have progressed wonderfully since the visit of the deputation last year."

TAUNTON MEETING.—The *Somerset County Gazette* has an article intended to remove "any false impressions which may have been received from the sophistical arguments and distorted facts presented upon the occasion of the late meeting at Taunton." It begins by glorifying the Constitution, and the Church as an integral part of it, and then attacks Mr. Thomas Thompson as "not just the individual that should preside over a meeting held for the purpose of advocating the cause of civil and religious liberty." It will astonish that gentleman's friends not a little to hear him—he is described, as demanding liberty for Protestants but denying it to Catholics, and as objecting to Roman Catholic emancipation:—

He is a combination of the antiquated Tory—character which is very nearly extinct—and the very Fast Man, and affords a living illustration of the adage, "Extremes meet." Whilst Mr. Thompson seeks to drag down the Established Church, upon the plea that civil and religious liberty to its full extent cannot coexist with it, he has his foot upon the necks of the poor Catholics. He demands liberty for himself, but refuses to give it to others. He insists that no Protestants shall suffer for conscience sake; but as for Catholics, whatever disabilities they may labour under, he is not the one to relieve them of the oppression; on the contrary, if their fetters are wearing away from age, he is very willing to forge them anew, and rivet them on more securely.

The article then refers to the speeches delivered, and in referring to the supposed unscriptural character of State Churches, asks for a passage of scripture to the point. As to the argument, that truth does not need State support, it says:—

We believe that truth for its own sake would stand but a poor chance of the advancement which it ought to make, if it entirely depended upon the generosity of individuals, and if its advocates received no more substantial reward for their labours than that which springs from the consciousness of having performed a good action. If true religion is so capable of making way, and if it is so much in favour as from Mr. Green's assertion one might suppose it to be, how comes it that State patronage and voluntary effort combined have not succeeded in disseminating it throughout the length and breadth of our land? Why are so many thousands—aye, tens of thousands—of our fellow countrymen still without the means of acquiring it, and as ignorant of it as the inhabitants of the most heathen and benighted spots upon the face of the globe?

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—It has already been announced that the Executive Committee intend arranging for a public meeting in each of the metropolitan boroughs during the winter. The Lambeth meeting is to be held at Kennington to-night, Mr. Pearson, M.P., in the chair. The Tower Hamlets meeting is fixed for the 8th of Dec., when Mr. Morley will preside. Mr. Wire takes the chair at the Greenwich meeting in January. Arrangements are also making for sending deputations into the Midland Counties, and we understand that Mr. George Thompson, M.P., and the Rev. J. Burnet, have engaged to visit Birmingham, Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, at the end of the present month, Mr. Miall will in a few days attend meetings at Kettering and Market Harborough; and Northampton, Peterborough, Newark, Lincoln, and Boston, will be visited in the week commencing the 20th inst.

RENEWAL OF THE SURPLICE WARFARE IN EXETER.

Since Sunday week, the whole of Exeter has been in a state of excitement at another attempt which has been made in the famous parish of St. Sidwell's, which is under the incumbency of the Rev. Francis Courtenay, to foist the surplice and some other forms of Puseyism upon the inhabitants. The people have again shown their indignation at the attempt of the priests to carry out an unpopular system, and their determination not to be priest-ridden. The character of the riot, and the energy of the congregation, may be gathered from the following spirited narrative given by the *Western Times*. In the church above-mentioned it is customary to deliver Sunday evening lectures, where clergymen of other parishes officiate in rotation. On Sunday evening week, the Rev. John Ingle, curate of St. Olave, was to preach. Of this Tractarian innovator, the *Western Times* says:—

We have, on various occasions, had to record the vagaries of this Jingling innovator. His adoption of the Roman Catholic priest's long coat attracted all eyes in the streets, but that, of course, was a simple matter of taste, of which the press could take no lawful cognizance; but in the church, as a member of the Establishment, which hath its creed and its ceremonies settled and determined by lawful authority, the case was altogether different; and thus was it that Jingle came under our mortal cognizance. At St. Olave, both he and Priest Roper have had their full swing, to the disruption of the old congregation. After adopting and abandoning various of the debatable and objectionable forms, the St. Olave people had settled themselves down into a state of resignation. Last Sunday night, Jingle, being on duty for the evening lectures, having read prayers, proceeded right up into the pulpit with the surplice all on—wicked and defiant as a man premeditating to raise the flag of rebellion in the face of a loyal auditory.

The narrative of the extraordinary scene which took place in St. Sidwell's, on Sunday week, is as follows:—It is a part of his duty to preach the Sunday evening lecture at St. Sidwell's. A few weeks ago, being called on to do this duty, he went in his surplice. People remonstrated, and he is reported to have said that he had not got his gown with him. All the world knows that the St. Sidwell's people are great sticklers for the old-fashioned mode of conducting the Protestant service of the Established Church. They resisted the bishop's mandate four years ago, and by dint of a most indomitable spirit of pertinacity, they conquered the dogmatic Courtenay, and beat off and utterly discomfited the knowing and adroit prelate.

Five several times he gave out the text. The sacred passage seemed to have a very chokey effect, for the first enunciation of the word brought up a loud burst of coughing. He stopped: extended his arms, placed his hands upon the sides of the pulpit, and, as our informant saith, displayed some glittering rings. The first paroxysm of coughing being partially over, he renewed the text, when he was saluted with a second burst, intermingled with loud

man by bringing it into communion with the mind of God, and therefore any prayer which is not in accordance with that mind, and which is not the result of the *certainty* of such accordance, must be unacceptable. The prayer of doubt and uncertainty is indeed no prayer, it is merely buoying up the mind with sanguine expectations, when it should be preparing itself to submit to whatever may be the will of God. If, then, we believe that there are certain causes generative of cholera—if we can trace its progress from a fœculant morass in the East, along the slimy banks of great rivers, gathering strength amidst filth, and becoming comparatively innocuous where cleanliness has followed in the train of industry; and if we also believe that as long as these causes exist, so long will cholera be the result; and if, with this, we know that God has given us no authority to pray for the subversion or alteration of his established law, and has never, since the age of miracles, made that law subservient to man, except in its ordinary and unerring course; does it not become not only an absolute folly, but an actual impiety, to pray as the Archbishop has commanded?

But, apart from what we conceive to be the folly and impiety of such a prayer generally, let us for a moment consider with what degree of decency it can be put forth from Lambeth Palace. There, in the midst of an enormous parish, teeming with vice, with poverty, and with filth—abounding with the very germ and essence of cholera—and steeped in every abomination;—there, and thus surrounded, clothed in purple and fine linen, and feasting sumptuously every day—there Dives puts up his prayer for Lazarus at his gate, that he may be preserved from pestilence! In the Palace of Lambeth, the Primate of England, spending some twenty thousand pounds a year, concocts a prayer to the Almighty that the drains and dunghills which his wealth could remove may prove less injurious than they have ever been, and that the cause, which he and his class might long ago have removed, may not be followed by its usual result.

We should like to see a statistical table drawn up of the following kind:—The number of cases of Asiatic cholera occurring in certain benighted districts where cleanliness *has* been observed, and the Archbishop's prayer has *not*: and the number occurring in the filthy districts of Lambeth where cleanliness has *not* been observed, and the Archbishop's prayer *has*.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

SOUTH WALES.

The *Principality* contains a full report of the meeting at Swansea, and the breakfast at Cardiff, noticed in our number of last week. Of the former, and of the sermon preached at Swansea by Mr. Miall, it says:—"Last week was an all-important one for Swansea, in connexion with its Anti-state-church movement, and the long-to-be-remembered visit of the truly great and noble editor of the *Nonconformist*, E. Miall, Esq. Great indeed had been our expectations, and much had we anticipated, but more, far more, did we realize than our most sanguine hopes led us to expect. Nobly did the Dissenters of Swansea respond to the call made upon them to attend and listen to his calm and forcible appeals. Much were we gratified in witnessing the attention—marked and concentrated attention—paid by intelligent and enlightened Episcopalians to the arguments of the speaker,—arguments that must have carried conviction to every unprejudiced and dispassionate mind. On Sabbath afternoon, Mr. Miall delivered a brilliant discourse at Castle-street Chapel, on "The perfect law of liberty," and in the evening at York-place, a more practical discourse on "The Great Salvation." Although the rain fell in torrents from five to ten o'clock, the noble edifice was crowded in every part. There could not have been less than two thousand persons present, many of whom, we feel confident, left the place with their minds enlightened on the great and all-absorbing question of the day."

At the breakfast, at Cardiff, Mr. Miall was asked by one of the speakers to favour the company with the impressions he received of the state of things in South Wales during his tour. In reply, Mr. Miall said,—"The state of the principality in reference to this question, and the work they have accomplished, cannot be well ascertained from a hasty and superficial glance. Having been only two or three days at a place, I am not able to judge precisely; but my impression is, that South Wales contains a large mass of materials, rich and useful, that only require to be turned into good account. The state of this question is analogous to the soil—rich but hidden, requiring much labour to dig it out. The Anti-state-church Association will do the work, and you must apply Welsh fire to smelt it [cheers and laughter]. You want simply an organization, unity of purpose, and enlightening of the people, and the given work is accomplished." He also stated how much had been collected at the various towns, and said that the Executive Committee had not done the Principality justice in its expectations of the pecuniary results of the tour. He said, "I shall be able to go to the Executive Committee and say, here is a present of £60 for you from South Wales [cheers]. It is likely we shall come to Wales again [renewed cheers]. I should like to come again. The kindness of friends, the beautiful country, all contribute to induce me to do so. I have felt less fatigue during this tour than ever I did [hear]. I am quite fresh, and in good spirits, animated by the reception I have met with, and the success that has attended my labours [loud cheers]."

A lengthened conversation then took place as to the best means of organizing South Wales, for carrying on the agitation in connexion with the Anti-state-church Association, and also for the translation of its tracts into the Welsh language; all parties expressing their anxiety to follow up the recent meetings by vigorous and well-sustained efforts.

Rev. William Allen, of Newport, in seconding a vote of thanks to Mr. Miall, referred to the *Nonconformist*, and said that several friends at Newport had taken it from the commencement, and urged the propriety of active efforts for the extension of its circulation [cheers]. He was glad to find that the coldness with which Mr. Miall and the "*Noncon.*" were received was wearing away, and a better and more liberal spirit taking its place. The motion having been carried,

Mr. Miall rose amidst the deafening cheers of the company, and returned thanks for the kindness shown him, and expressed the pleasure he had experienced during his visit to Wales, and especially with the proceedings of that day. He then referred to the subjects of conversation that morning, and hoped that beneficial results would follow. He then delivered a most pathetic Christian appeal, and urged his hearers to persevere in the great and good work upon which they had entered. You will (he said) be charged with trespassing on ground beyond your province as Christian men and Christian ministers. This will be very unpleasant, and will occasion thoughts; but the spirit of that religion, by whose dictates you are urged to action, will cheer and strengthen you. Christianity demands of us the performance of every relative duty. It not only calls upon us to love God, but also requires of us to love our neighbour as ourselves. That duty clearly includes politics. We cannot be members of society without having political duties to perform. The man who says that Christians should have nothing to do with politics, should not be a member of society. The man who does not wish to perform the duties of a father and a husband, should not become a husband or a father. Our religion demands from us the right and proper discharge of all our relative and social duties as members of society. There were some fifty years ago, and there are some of that class still remaining, who think that Christianity is a genteel, conventional thing. Don't believe them. Depend upon it, those men whose religion is of that character will soon lose its spirit, if not during their life, in their children's. The sons of that class among us invariably lose the spirit of Christianity, and become mere seekers for respectability and worldly honour. The fact that we do not retain those men amongst us is a striking proof that Nonconformity is closely allied to earnest Christianity. Pure Christianity is too substantial and real to listen to the tone and spirit of the world, and disclaims those who pay more attention to expediency than principle. Our Lord, it is true, refused to be made a judge; but all that pertained to practical politics and practical Christianity, he was ready to perform. Christianity teaches us to honour the King—to honour all men. The latter injunction is forgotten by many. It teaches us that all men should enjoy equal privileges. We have to fight with worldly influence, and if we are not prepared for the work, we had better not attempt it. We should take these principles, and make them part of our very selves. We shall then be consecrated to them, and would be possessed of a moral instinct which would guide us into consistency, and point out to us at a glance the course we should pursue. We regard this as part and parcel of Christianity. I take them, and call them the gospel, and preach them to the world with earnestness and fidelity. I would not recommend the introduction of politics into the pulpit—there are other and numerous means to disseminate them—by lectures, conversations, and private visitations among the people. If we become thoroughly imbued with these principles, I believe our work would soon be accomplished. I have a presentiment that, if I live to the usual age of man, I shall witness the consummation of our object. Everything tends in that direction. The endowment of the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland (which will be effected) will shatter the principle in the minds of pious Churchmen; and what will it be worth then? It will be lifeless, and will soon crumble into ruins. It will be like a deserted tenement; every storm affecting it; and by and by its remaining ruins will be completely swept away. It may not be in our time—that matters but little; but we are fully satisfied that the course we pursue is in harmony with God's word and will; and that if we faithfully do our work, he will guide our labours to a successful issue. Let us not fear for the future, but do our duty, and he will be with us. It was by this singleness of purpose that all good men in past ages accomplished mighty and momentous achievements. Darkness may now surround us, and the lamp in the distance may appear dim; but if we go on in faith and determination, new scenes will present themselves to our veiw—every step we take will become brighter and more cheering. Go forward then, brethren, in the strength and spirit of our holy religion; and although we may not be permitted to witness the thing we desire, God will raise up others more fitted for the furtherance of his purposes, and the accomplishment of his design. Mr. Miall then sat down amidst the cheers of the company. He was also frequently and enthusiastically cheered during the delivery of his interesting and touching address.

Of the South Wales tour generally, the *Principality*, in the course of an article on the subject, says:—"We have waited for the conclusion of Mr. Miall's labours with no small anxiety. We were impatient to know in what manner the people of South Wales would pronounce upon the great subject of the times. In the reports above alluded to it is before us. Great is our pleasure to find it so unmistakeable. South Wales is yet ringing with the universal cries of the earnest of her people for the great divorce—the separation between Church and State. We most cordially congratulate our esteemed friend Mr. Miall on the reception he has everywhere met with, on the honour that has been done him, and on the series of triumphs he has gained for the principles, to the advocacy of which his life has been so consistently devoted. We are proud of our countrymen. They have done nobly, and deserve our most unqualified praise. . . . . The Anti-state-church Association we recommend to the sympathy and support of the entire Welsh people. They need no essays to convince them of the evils of State Churches. The Church of England in Wales has been to them better than a thousand arguments. Let them but apply to it the common sense test we have alluded to; let them but consider of the wrongs it has heaped upon their best and most Christian men: let them ponder on the hindrances it has thrown in the way of the evangelization of their country: let them solemnly meditate on the awful dishonour it has done to God, and that too in a thousand ways: then they must be convinced that a State Church, which has begotten such crying evils, is not now *of* nor never came *from* God. The Association seeks not to destroy *the Church*, but it seeks to divorce that Church from an ally which has well nigh extinguished all that is vital and beautiful in her, which has caused all the corruptions that have defiled her, and robed her in garments too meretricious to be known in Nazareth. The people of South Wales have replied to the invitation of the Anti-state-church Association with a shout that has reverberated from mountain side to mountain side, and filled the regions beyond. We are anxious that their support should not be 'voice, and nothing else.' Let them join the Association and become active members. Let them have associations of their own, and continue to supply their proper contingent of the sinews of war—men and money. Let them work, remembering it is a glorious enterprise, and that though man frowns, God smiles. To free God's religion from the mists which obscure it, and thus to make it more attractive to man—to free it from those obstructions which prevent its progress and its triumph in the world—to free it from all that makes it a thing of commerce, and robs it of the glory of its heavenly origin—to free it from the vulgar and lascivious embraces of the princes of the world, and to give it back as a beautiful bride to Him, who is alone worthy and who has alone the right to be the head and husband of his Church,—is what we seek to accomplish by bringing about the *great divorce*."

MR. KINGSLEY'S LECTURES.

DERBY.

(Abridged from the *Derby Reporter*.)

On Monday, October 23rd, a very large audience attended the Lecture-hall, Wardwick, in this town, for the purpose of hearing J. Kingsley, Esq., deliver a lecture on the Endowment of the Roman Catholic Priesthood, and on the subject of a Separation of Church and State.

Mr. Alderman Moss was called to the chair.

Mr. Kingsley then rose and said: From his experience of the courtesy of English audiences, he was encouraged to hope for a favourable reception, on the part of that which probably embodied a considerable portion of the intellectual power and religious sentiment of their town, and combined every variety of rank and opinion. They were met to consider the probability of Parliament being called upon to sanction the endowment of the priesthood of Ireland, and it became them to deliberate on what grounds such an insidious measure should be opposed. It demanded a vigorous resistance, whether such a thing existed or was contemplated; for if not actually propounded, from certain intimations already given, there was every reason to believe it would be proposed in the next session of Parliament, and to be *forewarned* was to be *forearmed* [applause]. The subject also came within the range of discussion to which the principle of the Anti-state-church Association committed them. The lecturer then presented more detailed proof of the actual intentions of the present Government; and showed, by extracts from the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, that a combination of political craftsmen might be expected for the attainment of that object. The real design of the measure was to prop up the Protestant Establishment in Ireland. This institution has been long represented as a bulwark against Popery: it now appears to need the support of that obnoxious system in order to maintain its ground. To expect any opposition from that Church would be absurd. Its history was one of plunder and confiscation, and none could expect that it would endanger its acquisitions by disobedience to the power which had conferred them. But it might be supposed that the offer of endowment would be rejected by the Catholic priest. The lecturer proved, from an analysis of the Catholic body in Ireland, both lay and clerical, that there was a high degree of probability that any obstacles from that quarter would not prove insurmountable; and having shown that endowment was the only means whereby the State could influence any religious body at present—that money was the only bond of union between the State and Church—he

urged the duty of opposing the endowment of the priests, on the same ground on which they sought for the dis-establishment of existing religious systems. The lecturer then discussed the question of Church property at considerable length. Other abuses were also pointed out in a striking manner, and the lecturer concluded by explaining the objects of the Anti-state-church Association, and said if the Church wished for bishops let her have them, and as many more as she pleased, but let her pay for them; and if they were found so useful as represented, no doubt the aristocracy would largely contribute to their support [loud and continued applause].

Rev. Dr. PERREY proposed a resolution, appointing a Committee for carrying out the objects of this Society in this town and neighbourhood; which was seconded by the Rev. JAMES GAWTHORN, who remarked that the opposition shown by some of the Catholic clergy in Ireland to their endowment was all assumed and affected.

Rev. T. PULSFORD moved, and Mr. SPURGEON seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which the latter briefly acknowledged.

Rev. J. CORBIN, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said that many liberal Churchmen belonged to the Society; and he thought if such wished well to their Church, they would declare themselves with them. It was not for the purpose of increasing Dissenters, but to let every church feel its own self-reliance, that they were anxious to promote the object of the Society [hear, hear].

Mr. KINGSLEY having seconded the proposal, Mr. Moss briefly returned thanks; and the meeting, throughout which not the slightest interruption took place, broke up soon after ten o'clock.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

(From the *Eagle and Staffordshire Courier.*)

On Tuesday October 31st, at eight o'clock, a public lecture was delivered by J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., at the Assembly-rooms, Wolverhampton, to a very numerous audience, upon the principles and objects of the British Anti-state-church Association. The chair was occupied, at the unanimous request of the meeting, by J. Barker, Esq., a magistrate. With a few remarks personal to himself, he introduced the lecturer, who commenced by requesting the audience to bestow upon the subject their candid and unbiassed consideration; for a subject like this, involving the spiritual and political well-being of a large portion of the community, was well worthy of their sympathy and support. He contended that the principles of the society were unsectarian, for it did not advocate the claims of any particular sect, but was composed of sects of all denominations. He then repudiated the *Regium Donum*, as a gift which ought never to have been accepted by the advocates of dissent. But in paying a just tribute of respect to the formularies of the Church of England—to its beautiful forms of religious worship—he would say to its advocates, "Continue to use those forms, and to elect bishops, deans, canons, and other orders, and increase them as much as you please; but pay for the ministers out of your own pockets." They admired their beautiful architecture, their gothic spires, their naves, and their painted-glass windows, "casting a dim religious light;" but all they required was, that those beautiful specimens should be erected at their own expense. They repudiated all grants, for the true church would stand or fall by its own merits; for "the gates of hell should not prevail against it." He then proceeded to denounce the connexion between the Church and State, as fraught with partiality and injustice. The principle was unjust, and should be stigmatized as such; for it was well known that the Church hierarchy did not bestow their patronage upon the most worthy, but upon the most favoured individual. He then took a retrospective view of the formularies of prayer existing from the time of Elizabeth to that of the most religious and pious monarch, Charles II.; and related the penalties to which the Church ministers were subjected if they differed from the prescribed form of religious worship. The Church of Ireland, he affirmed, was maintained at the expense of the community for the convenience of 800,000 of the population only; and he concluded a very eloquent harangue by assuring the audience, that the existence of the Church Establishment was the greatest social evil with which Ireland had ever been cursed. But the age for conducting the affairs of that great nation by craft and cunning had passed away for ever; and Ireland would never be at peace till she basked in the sunshine of religious emancipation; and, in order to attain their ends, both with regard to England and Ireland, they must give a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

BIRMINGHAM. — (*From a Correspondent.*) — Two lectures were delivered by Mr. Kingsley, on Monday, Oct. 30th, and Wednesday, Nov. 1st, in Highbury Chapel, Graham-street, in this town, the Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A. (minister of the chapel), in the chair. The subjects of the lectures were: Church Property—its amount, and to whom it belongs; and the Endowment of the Roman Catholic Priesthood in Ireland. The audiences, though not so large as Birmingham ought to afford, were very intelligent, and evidently contained many earnest spirits, who listened with delight to the manly, simple, and masterly statements of the lecturer; and, no doubt, the effect of Mr. Kingsley's visit will be to prepare a more numerous audience to welcome the deputation shortly expected in Birmingham, since none of his hearers could fail to entertain a deeper respect for the Anti-state-church Association and its objects; whilst all prejudices would be disarmed, were any disposed to entertain them. Much requires to be done in awakening the Dissenters of Birmingham; and a second visit of the lecturer would be of great service.

It further denies that our liberties are abridged by the State-church, and also that the Sovereign is fettered as Mr. Clapp had represented, though it "is true that the law does not allow a Roman Catholic to sit upon the throne, and the consequence of a monarch's acceptance of the Romish faith would involve the loss of his position. . . . Mr. Clapp says, 'Scripture does not, either in its history, its precepts, or its doctrines, sanction the thought that the Saviour would admit civil interference with his church.' Here we would simply ask, Is civil interference forbidden? If not, his assertion goes for nothing, and his making use of it as an argument only shows the weakness of the cause he has in hand." After controverting other statements made by the speakers, the article thus concludes:—

We must here say, that although we have always considered that every nation is bound to provide funds for the dissemination of religious principles to the widest extent possible, we were never more satisfied of the correctness of our views upon this point than we are at this moment, after having heard an exposition of the principles of the Anti-state-church Association, and seen how it endeavours to realize its purpose. We know that the Church needs reform, and we should rejoice to see the needful changes effected; but the nation does not require her destruction, nor can it bear that catastrophe.

STOURBRIDGE AND DUDLEY.—Large and respectable meetings, in connexion with the Anti-state-church Association, were held at Dudley and at Stourbridge, on Friday, October 27th, and on Thursday, November 2nd, Pastor J. Richards in the chair. An able and effective lecture was delivered on both occasions, by J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., and resolutions, expressive of the cordial sympathy of the audience with the principles and objects of the Association, were unanimously adopted.—*From a Correspondent.*

BURTON-ON-TRENT. — The *Midland Monthly Advertiser* says of Mr. Kingsley's lecture here last month:—"The lecture was listened to with profound interest by one of the largest audiences we have ever seen in the Town-hall of Burton. Two clergymen of the Establishment were present, and one of them, the Rev. J. B. Sweet, of Woodville, replied at some length, and with considerable ability, to the lecturer's statements, or rather conclusions—for he admitted almost all the facts, merely proving, or attempting to do so, that, granted that the greatest possible abuses attach to all past and present establishments, they may yet become the greatest blessings to nations; but *how* this was to be accomplished, the speaker did not explain. Mr. Kingsley's lecture was an able and learned exposition of his subject. His acquaintance with every fact and circumstance connected with the origin and history of establishments was remarkable, and we should say exact, for he had those listening who would have very soon reminded him of an inaccuracy or exaggeration. At the close of the lecture, Mr. Sweet and Mr. Smith (the other clergyman) moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Kingsley for his instructive and able lecture. This they did on the instant, and with apparent sincerity, acknowledging the instruction they had derived from it. We are sorry that Mr. Sweet has been so disingenuous as to state in a letter to the Derby papers, that he and his friend moved the vote of thanks because no one else would do so—more than insinuating that Mr. Kingsley's lecture was not, in the opinion of the audience, worth thanking him for. Mr. Sweet knows very well that the contrary feeling was expressed most unequivocally by almost the entire audience." The *Advertiser* concludes by entering a caveat against the ultra-political views of the leaders of the Anti-state-church Association.

YORK.—A meeting of the members and friends of the British Anti-state-church Association, resident in York, was held on Wednesday last, which was attended by a large and respectable audience. Mr. Watkinson occupied the chair. Mr. T. J. Wilkinson, the secretary, read a communication from London on the subject of the endowment of the Catholic priesthood, and it was resolved to offer to the measure immediately it shall be proposed, a most determined and uncompromising opposition. The chairman then introduced Mr. Crathorn, who delivered an interesting and forcible lecture on "The History of the Church of England," and the evils of governmental interference in religious matters, which was interrupted by repeated bursts of applause. Several new members were enrolled, and the meeting separated a little before ten o'clock. The question is one which is deepening in interest in this city to an astonishing degree.—*Leeds Mercury.* A correspondent says, "If as active and energetic a branch as exists in York could be established in every town throughout the country, the glorious work of the Association would soon be consummated. We have progressed wonderfully since the visit of the deputation last year."

TAUNTON MEETING.—The *Somerset County Gazette* has an article intended to remove "any false impressions which may have been received from the sophistical arguments and distorted facts presented upon the occasion of the late meeting at Taunton." It begins by glorifying the Constitution, and the Church as an integral part of it, and then attacks Mr. Thomas Thompson as "not just the individual that should preside over a meeting held for the purpose of advocating the cause of civil and religious liberty." It will astonish that gentleman's friends not a little to hear him—he is described, as demanding liberty for Protestants but denying it to Catholics, and as objecting to Roman Catholic emancipation:—

He is a combination of the antiquated Tory—character which is very nearly extinct—and the very Fast Man, and affords a living illustration of the adage, "Extremes meet." Whilst Mr. Thompson seeks to drag down the Established Church, upon the plea that civil and religious liberty to its full extent cannot coexist with it, he has his foot upon the necks of the poor Catholics. He demands liberty for himself, but refuses to give it to others. He insists that no Protestants shall suffer for conscience sake; but as for Catholics, whatever disabilities they may labour under, he is not the one to relieve them of the oppression; on the contrary, if their fetters are wearing away from age, he is very willing to forge them anew, and rivet them on more securely.

The article then refers to the speeches delivered, and in referring to the supposed unscriptural character of State Churches, asks for a passage of scripture to the point. As to the argument, that truth does not need State support, it says:—

We believe that truth for its own sake would stand but a poor chance of the advancement which it ought to make, if it entirely depended upon the generosity of individuals, and if its advocates received no more substantial reward for their labours than that which springs from the consciousness of having performed a good action. If true religion is so capable of making way, and if it is so much in favour as from Mr. Green's assertion one might suppose it to be, how comes it that State patronage and voluntary effort combined have not succeeded in disseminating it throughout the length and breadth of our land? Why are so many thousands—aye, tens of thousands—of our fellow countrymen still without the means of acquiring it, and as ignorant of it as the inhabitants of the most heathen and benighted spots upon the face of the globe?

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—It has already been announced that the Executive Committee intend arranging for a public meeting in each of the metropolitan boroughs during the winter. The Lambeth meeting is to be held at Kennington to-night, Mr. Pearson, M.P., in the chair. The Tower Hamlets meeting is fixed for the 8th of Dec., when Mr. Morley will preside. Mr. Wire takes the chair at the Greenwich meeting in January. Arrangements are also making for sending deputations into the Midland Counties, and we understand that Mr. George Thompson, M.P., and the Rev. J. Burnet, have engaged to visit Birmingham, Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, at the end of the present month. Mr. Miall will in a few days attend meetings at Kettering and Market Harborough; and Northampton, Peterborough, Newark, Lincoln, and Boston, will be visited in the week commencing the 20th inst.

RENEWAL OF THE SURPLICE WARFARE IN EXETER.

Since Sunday week, the whole of Exeter has been in a state of excitement at another attempt which has been made in the famous parish of St. Sidwell's, which is under the incumbency of the Rev. Francis Courtenay, to foist the surplice and some other forms of Puseyism upon the inhabitants. The people have again shown their indignation at the attempt of the priests to carry out an unpopular system, and their determination not to be priest-ridden. The character of the riot, and the energy of the congregation, may be gathered from the following spirited narrative given by the *Western Times*. In the church abovementioned it is customary to deliver Sunday evening lectures, where clergymen of other parishes officiate in rotation. On Sunday evening week, the Rev. John Ingle, curate of St. Olave, was to preach. Of this Tractarian innovator, the *Western Times* says:—

We have, on various occasions, had to record the vagaries of this Jingling innovator. His adoption of the Roman Catholic priest's long coat attracted all eyes in the streets, but that, of course, was a simple matter of taste, of which the press could take no lawful cognizance; but in the church, as a member of the Establishment, which hath its creed and its ceremonies settled and determined by lawful authority, the case was altogether different; and thus was it that Jingle came under our mortal cognizance. At St. Olave, both he and Priest Roper have had their full swing, to the disruption of the old congregation. After adopting and abandoning various of the debatable and objectionable forms, the St. Olave people had settled themselves down into a state of resignation. Last Sunday night, Jingle, being on duty for the evening lectures, having read prayers, proceeded right up into the pulpit with the surplice all on—wicked and defiant as a man premeditating to raise the flag of rebellion in the face of a loyal auditory.

The narrative of the extraordinary scene which took place in St. Sidwell's, on Sunday week, is as follows:—It is a part of his duty to preach the Sunday evening lecture at St. Sidwell's. A few weeks ago, being called on to do this duty, he went in his surplice. People remonstrated, and he is reported to have said that he had not got his gown with him. All the world knows that the St. Sidwell's people are great sticklers for the old-fashioned mode of conducting the Protestant service of the Established Church. They resisted the bishop's mandate four years ago, and by dint of a most indomitable spirit of pertinacity, they conquered the dogmatic Courtenay, and beat off and utterly discomfited the knowing and adroit prelate.

Five several times he gave out the text. The sacred passage seemed to have a very chokey effect, for the first enunciation of the word brought up a loud burst of coughing. He stopped: extended his arms, placed his hands upon the sides of the pulpit, and, as our informant saith, displayed some glittering rings. The first paroxysm of coughing being partially over, he renewed the text, when he was saluted with a second burst, intermingled with loud

"a-hems," hisses, and other discordant and inappropriate sounds. The reverend Jingle (as he is improperly called) then reassumed his old attitude of calm and defiant observation, looking very like a martyr, as he no doubt thought, but it was a martyr bent on having "a lark," for his expression appeared to indicate a keen relish of the scene which his folly had excited. At this moment some old mischief maker, or some young wag with an old voice at his command, sung out "Be virm, zur—don't 'e give way to 'em!" He tried the text again and again, till the theme was five times told. At last he went bang into his discourse, which appeared to be a very precious composition. He began with the French revolution, and the cutting off of the head of the Lord's anointed—then he came to the second revolution, and the setting up of Lord Brougham's friend Louis Philippe, a creature of their own hands—then the casting forth of this idol as a used-up garment—intermingling his narrative of facts with sundry reflections of a droll and dogmatic character to uphold the divine right of kings, and the sacred duty of passive obedience to the appointed ministers of the Lord, setting himself up for one of them. He denounced the press, and denied its right to comment on the public acts of public men, leading some to conjecture that he thought Bishop Phillpotts a very ill used man in not being able to abuse people in pamphlets without getting a dab of printer's ink in return. So much for the sermon—we must now return to the row. The first person who left the church was that stanch old Tory, Mr. Peter Lisson, who, having gallantly fought the battle of the surplice in 1844-5, determined not to be defeated on this occasion. Others not following the example of the pious Peter, ejaculated their objections with more or less indignation, and a great clamour arose—women fainting and shrieking, and many shedding tears at the violence of the scene, horrified that the temple of the living God should be thus outraged by a vain and foolish man, premeditatedly seeking to aggravate and outrage the feelings of a whole congregation on a point of no importance, as he would say. It happened that there was a tradesman in the gallery—a full-priced and respectable grocer, who was, as in duty bound, at his devotions with the wife of his bosom. When this row arose, the good woman found herself plunged, unwittingly, into a grosser business than any she had left behind; and as ladies will do in cases of minor extremity, she began to prepare to faint. The grocer, anxious to withdraw the partner of his sweets, rose for that purpose, but found the wicket gate at the top of the stairs fastened. He called upon the junior sexton to open it. The junior sexton, who appeared to regard his excited gallery flock somewhat like a menageric-man might regard his far-fetched charges, declared that it was more than his place was worth to think of it. The anxious grocer, roused by this reply, made but a light matter of it, and vaulted over the little wicket gate with as much ease as he would have sprung over the counter in his apprentice days. He quickly descended to the upper sexton—the upper sexton would not relent, and there was his anxious wife, left without his protection in that excited and turbulent gallery. The grocer walked up to the clerk with a hurried step, and in a tremulous voice besought him to get the wicket gate open. But it happened, on this particular occasion, to be no part of the clerk's "province" to open the wicket, nor to give orders therefor. At all costs, and hazards of costs, I'll break it open, said the grocer, and away he went with a hasty stride towards the gallery. The door was quickly down—others had anticipated the worthy man, and his wife was released. This is, as we believe, literal fact. In the meantime, the people below hearing the noise above, and seeing the anxious man pacing the aisle, and going hurriedly away towards the gallery, and hearing the crash of the door jambs, and the tumbling down stairs as it were of the huge discontented mass of gallery worshippers—the people below began to give themselves up, not to vain and futile, but to real fears and apprehensions, and shrieking, fainting, and hysterical sighs and sobs, greeted the ears of the preacher, and rang through the sacred fabric. All this time the reverend divine maintained a great degree of composure. Several discreet persons begged him to leave. Others, more boisterous and unconcerted, sang out turn him out—"him" being the parson. Master Jingle (as he is erroneously named), called aloud for the Churchwarden; he was not present; "send for him!"—from the bosom of his quiet family Mr. Churchwarden Hayman finds himself suddenly transferred to the scene of this angry congregation and defiant divine. "Keep them quiet, that I may administer the word in peace," was telegraphed by the ill-omened "Jingler" in dumb show, for the words could not be heard. Whereupon Churchwarden Hayman, mounting a seat, exclaimed like one in authority—directing all that did not choose to remain, to depart—but those that stayed were to hear in peace and quietness, or he would visit them with the terrors of the Ecclesiastical Court—"a-hem!" and "a-hem!" and a loud, boisterous, and overwhelming cough, a multitudinous "church-yarder," seemed again to have taken possession of the people—then a hiss—the churchwarden being up and ready with a pencil and piece of paper—is that you, Bolus? Mind, I heard you hiss; I'll make you—Snooks, that's you!" "No, it ben't," roars Snooks; "what be gwain to pit down my innocent name for, when I be still?" Some such dialogue as this took place. We do not see that we are called upon to suppress the facts; it is right that the country should know what these Tractarians will risk. The churchwarden then wished to close the outer door; but certain Protestant lawyers being in the porch, declared that the law was against it—they would not have it done. The churchwarden telegraphed back that he would take the responsibility upon himself, and make a bit of law to suit him for the occasion. The legal party stood upon the common law right of the people to go into church, and would not have any shut out. If the churchwarden should be rash enough to venture, let him look out—there was a horse-pool not far off. The tumult in the church had sent its taint out into the streets; the people were greatly excited out of doors with the report, that a Roman Catholic priest had got possession of the pulpit, and was playing such Popish antics that it was shocking to think of. The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Thomas Shapter, Esq., was sent for. His worship arrived, and a more kind and considerate man does not exist. He was much shocked, as every right-minded man would be, at the contemplation of this scene of uproar and disorder, so discreditable to all parties concerned, but so especially disgraceful to the party who provoked it. A strong force of police was with him, Steeled for the occasion, being headed by the worthy and efficient superintendent. His worship, finding how matters stood, and that the riot would die out with the occasion, unless some means were taken to extend it to the street, spoke in a stern but becoming spirit to the bare-brained noodle who had caused the disturbance. The mayor received an impertinent reply from that silly young man, who wanted to go out into the streets to brave the mob. The peace of the city was in jeopardy; the mayor, therefore, requested him to go out quietly, and by the back way. This he refused to do. The mayor was peremptory, and there was no alternative for Jingle but the back-door or the back-gate, so he yielded reluctantly, being borne along by two friends, who had him by the arms, and one or two holding on behind to prevent his bolting.

One young man of the name of Fry was taken into custody, and locked up for the night. On Tuesday he was brought up before the mayor, Dr. Shapter, who took the opportunity of remarking in very strong terms upon the behaviour of the clergyman. He said that "his conduct had been characterised by a most unbecoming levity," and "an indecent and reckless carelessness of consequences."

The merits of his previous conduct I shall not consider it my business further to canvass or refer to, but, as regards his resistance to my frequently, and, at length, somewhat authoritatively expressed request, as regards the route he should pursue on leaving the church, I have this strong and advised remark to make, that he neither proved himself a good citizen, nor evinced a seemly or proper respect for the office which it is my lot at this moment to hold; *and it is rather due to my own forbearance, than to his own discretion, that I did not at that time take him into custody*, and that he is not standing with you at that bar, answering to the very serious charge of obstructing me in my duty, while quelling that riot, of which he himself had been the chief cause and instigator.

In consequence of this disturbance the Sunday evening lecture has been discontinued and the church closed. On this decision the *Western Times* says:—

It was but the other day we had a large meeting in Exeter, at which many honest churchmen assembled, and several devout ministers addressed them. They complained that the people were either indifferent to the church, or hostile to it, through neglect of worship, or want of opportunities to worship. Give us, said these gentlemen of the Pastoral Aid Society, more money, and we will give increased means of worship—so that these neglected people may be won from their hostility, or redeemed from their indifference. The Rev. Francis Courtenay takes, however, the very christian and charitable measure of shutting up the church, because the congregation are not so good as they ought to be.

On Friday morning the Bishop held a chapter to inquire into Mr. Ingle's case. The *Western Times* says of this investigation:—

The impression on the laymen who were present appeared to be, that the church had acquitted Mr. Ingle, and tried the mayor in his place. Mr. Ingle, as we understood, declared that he would never preach in St. Sidwells again, and that he would not preach anywhere out of his own church, but in the surplice. This is as we understood, but we cannot be positive. He is a good looking young man, and appeared to be very plucky and undaunted. He, however, had no discouragement from the Bishop, and seemed from the commencement of the inquiry, to have had the sunny side of the arena.

It is a pity that the Bishop made an inquiry when he was limited to time, and "wanted to go home." He ought not to have been in so great a hurry to depart. The cholera is not yet in Exeter; and having begun the inquiry, he ought to have made a full and sufficient investigation.

This mode of disposing of the question possesses, however, one merit—that of adroitness. To have pursued the inquiry, would have been embarrassing—to have made it a right with all parties present, would have required a definite judgment. This process gives the real question the go-by. It is a virtual acquittal, without the responsibility of a judicial trial, for he pronounces that there is no case for an adjournment, and thus the matter ends.

The citizens will, however, stand by their mayor, and they will not stand the surplice, notwithstanding.

Clerical Intolerance in Bedfordshire.—In the village of S———, not 100 miles from Bedford, a clothing-club is in operation, by the rules of which, a poor person paying 2d. a week to the Rev. ———, the clergyman of the parish, receives at the end of the year the sum of 3s., in addition to the amount paid in. A poor woman, a member of a Dissenting church, has for the last twelve months regularly paid her subscription to the club; but a few days ago, the aforesaid self-styled "*successor of the apostles*" returned to her the amount she had paid in; and on applying for the 3s. also, she was told that she had no claim upon him, as she insisted upon going to the conventicle, and idling away her time there, instead of *obeying the call of the parish bell*. Entreaties were of no avail; she was peremptorily refused any assistance, and told that she might go, with all other Dissenters, to the cats and dogs. The poor woman then went to the shop of a Dissenter at Bedford, to purchase goods with the money that had been handed back to her, when the young men, on becoming acquainted with the circumstances of the case, subscribed amongst themselves, and presented her with goods to the full amount, thus showing that they appreciated her conduct in obeying the dictates of her own conscience, rather than *the call of the parish bell*.—*From a Correspondent.*

Case of Mr. Shore.—On Tuesday evening, October 31st, a numerous and respectable meeting was convened in the Talbot Assembly-room, Stourbridge, to receive a statement from the Rev. James Shore, M.A., relative to his late prosecution by the Bishop of Exeter, for preaching the Gospel after his secession from the Established Church. Pastor James Richards presided. The deepest interest was excited in regard to the present precarious position and sufferings of this estimable and harassed clergyman; and a resolution, expressive of the sympathy of the meeting, was proposed and seconded by the Pastors Messrs. John Hopack, and Alexander Paterson, A.M., and carried unanimously. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, for a repeal of the laws prohibiting clergymen to secede from the Establishment on pain of imprisonment for life, were also adopted by the meeting.—*From a Correspondent.*

Whig-made Bishops.—The Whigs, in a political point of view, are very unfortunate in the selection of their bishops. When Dr. Musgrave was removed from Hereford to York, we were told that he of all men could be depended upon, that he was a Whig of Whigs, and no mistake about it. But he has already, we suspect, gone the political way of all episcopal flesh. The Ministers and the Church are at issue again about the school question. The split was provoked by a motion made, not very long since, at a meeting of the National Society in London, by a very young clergyman from the diocese of the archbishop. The busybody has since been selected as a rural dean by his grace. The appointment may not have been given as a reward and mark of approval; still it is a strange coincidence, and has a very awkward look with it, especially as the reverend gentleman is far below the years of those to whom, generally, authority is given over their brethren in the church.—*Liverpool Albion.*

State Provision for the Romish Clergy.—A Roman Catholic "Priest of the Archdiocese of Tuam," favourable to the principle of a State provision for the clergy, deals somewhat hardly, if not irreverently, with the resolutions relating to the question adopted by the prelates at their recent meeting in Dublin. The Tuam priest seems to think, that the bishops have commenced at the wrong end' that before they ventured to speak for the clergy' who, he says, are at present suffering severe privations, they ought to have furnished to the world some proof of episcopal disinterestedness, and, as a reasonable justification of this view of the matter, he lets the public into a secret or two of the prison-house; as thus:—

Without speaking of the other provinces, I can state with truth, that there is not a bishop in this province who had not, in ordinary times, an annual income of from £700 to £1,200. In their mensal livings, as in other parishes, their revenues have suffered some decrease. But in their great sources of income—such as clerical duties and dispensation fees, there has been scarcely any diminution. On an average the bishops have not sustained a loss of one-third their usual incomes, while the parish priests do not receive one-sixth of their ordinary dues. I would therefore respectfully submit that the former, who are comparatively well off, should not have come to any definite conclusion on the subject of the pension till they had conferred with the latter and ascertained their feelings. To entitle themselves to that privilege they ought—each in his respective diocese—to have consulted their clergy, and if they wished that men who can hardly purchase the necessaries of life should make so great a sacrifice, their lordships should have been prepared to have borne their part. They should have assembled their clergy, and have addressed them in something like the following terms:—"We are of opinion that the pension will be attended with the most ruinous results, the clergy ought, we think, to make every sacrifice, rather than accept the Government bribe; we, ourselves, will bear our part, and henceforward be content to receive—in dispensation fees and clerical duties—a sum proportioned to the present receipts of the clergy." In that case they would only receive one-sixth of what they now enjoy. Then, indeed, they would have given some proof of their sincerity and disposition to abide the consequences of their resolutions.

George Thompson, Esq., M.P.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday, at the Royal British Institution, Cowper-street, City-road, for the purpose of hearing explanations by Mr. George Thompson, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, of his Parliamentary conduct during the late session. Mr. Thompson reviewed his votes, and placed himself in the hands of the meeting, as a Member who had been an industrious worker in his duties, and a faithful keeper of his pledges. A resolution of full confidence was moved by Mr. Scoble, seconded by Mr. Brooks, and unanimously passed by the meeting.

Emigration.—On Monday night the "Britannia," of 600 tons, left the London docks, with a large number of emigrants, English, French, German, and Irish, for Australia. There is almost a fleet of vessels lying off the jetty, and in the basin, preparing to start for that colony.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

JUBILEE OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This Society, having been established April 12, 1799, is now in its fiftieth year, and Wednesday last, being All Saints' day, was selected as a suitable day for the commemoration of its jubilee by all its associations at home, and by the missionaries and their congregations in various parts of the world. Sermons were preached in Trinity Church, Aylesbury, on behalf of the Society. Sermons were preached for the Society by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at St. Ann's, Blackfriars; by the Archbishop of York, in York; by the Bishop of London, at St. George's, Bloomsbury; by the Bishop of Winchester, in Winchester Cathedral; and Bishop of Oxford, in the University Church, Oxford. The object in view was not only to express a thankful sense of the success which has attended the missionary labours, but also to take the opportunity of exciting those who value such labours, to raise a Special Fund—Jubilee offerings—to enable the Committee of the Society to accomplish objects which they have much at heart, such as provision for disabled Missionaries—and for Widows and Orphans of deceased Missionaries—Schools for the Children of Missionaries—Establishments in the Missions for educating young men for the ministry. By the formation of funds for such purposes, not only would important benefits be secured, but the receipts from the usual sources may be more exclusively devoted to the missionary work. The annual income of the Society is, in round numbers, about £100,000, but on this occasion it is intended to make extraordinary exertions to raise a jubilee fund of £100,000, making the sum collected in 1848 £200,000.

The *Daily News* gives a history of this great institution:—It was just before the commencemeut of this century that a light broke in upon some members of the Church of England. On the 12th of April, 1799, twenty-five individuals, not particularly distinguished by rank or station, members chiefly of the congregation of St. John's Chapel, in Bedford-row—then, as now, regarded by a section in the Church almost a Dissenting place of worship—met together at a tavern in Aldersgate-street, and laid down the principles upon which the Church Missionary Society was ultimately established. The gentlemen who met at the Castle and Falcon, in Aldersgate-street, were of little influence. They applied to Mr. Wilberforce to preside over their association. He assured them that he should be happy to promote their objects, but, shrinking from undertaking such an office, he declined to give a positive answer to their application. Sir Richard Hill, the nephew of the celebrated Rowland, Mr. Charles Grant, now Lord Glenelg, Mr. Henry Home, and Mr. Samuel Thornton, consented to act as vice-presidents; and the Rev. T. Scott, the commentator and rector of Aston Sandford, in the neighbourhood, accepted the office of secretary. On May the 20th, Mr. Wilberforce declined the office of president until the opinion of the heads of the church had been obtained. Letters were accordingly addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury and to the Bishops of London and Durham expressive of a hope that they would "be pleased favourably to regard this attempt to extend the benefits of Christianity." Efforts—unsuccessful efforts—were made to obtain audience of these prelates. Months passed over, and no answer was given to the appeal. In March, 1800, Mr. Wilberforce undertook to use "every proper endeavour to procure an answer from the bishops;" in April a deputation "was urged to *take measures* for obtaining an answer;" yet May, June, and July, were passed in anxious suspense. Mr. Scott, writing to his son, said:—"The Missionary Society lies off 'the Bishop and his clerks,' where, if not wrecked, it may rot, for what I can see. They return no answer, and, as I foresaw, we are all nonplussed." In August, however, thanks mainly to the perseverance of Mr. Wilberforce, an answer was obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was dubious and hesitating. It expressed his Grace's regret "that he could not with propriety at once express his full concurrence and approbation." He "acquiesced in the hope expressed that the Society might go forward, being assured that he could look on their proceedings with candour, and that it would give him pleasure to find them such as he could approve." It was on such a letter as this that the ardent committee resolved: "That in consequence of this answer from the metropolitan board, the committee do now proceed in their great design with all the activity possible." The Society, thus launched, made slow and doubtful progress. The income of the Society is now greater than that of any religious association in Europe or America. It started with less than £500 a year; its annual income now is nearly £120,000. Fifty years ago scarcely one could be found willing to go abroad as a missionary; now this Church Missionary Society has more than 106 missionary stations in the East, nearly 200 ordained missionaries and catechists sent out from England, 1,300 native teachers, 6,000 schools with more than 30,000 scholars, and hundreds of thousands of attendants at the places of worship it has instituted. Western Africa, Asia Minor, Egypt, the three presidencies of India, Ceylon, New Zealand, British Guiana, and North-west America, recognise its influence.

The public meeting was held at Exeter Hall, on Thursday, the Earl of Chichester in the chair. The principal speakers were the Chairman, Sir R. H. Inglis, M.P., J. M. Strachan, Esq., the Bishop of Oxford, Archdeacon Dealtry, and the Rev. E. Bickersteth. The occasion seemed to have tempted even Sir R. Inglis to liberality. Speaking of other missionary societies he said:—

But while they were all attached to their own beloved church, they must not overlook the good done by other societies—by the London Missionary Society, the Baptist Missions, the Wesleyan Missions, the Moravians, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Christian Knowledge Society. Still he claimed for this Society the credit of being the only church institution constituted for the single purpose of diffusing the gospel.

The Report spoke of the gradual increase in the funds of the Society, as well as in opportunities of usefulness, since its establishment in 1799. The income received since its establishment, a period of forty-nine years, has amounted to £2,600,199, and during the whole time the supply of missionaries had not failed. The Report then gave a very satisfactory account of the progress made at the different missionary stations. Western Africa was the earliest mission, the standard of gospel truth was first raised there in 1804; the missionaries established themselves in Sierra Leone, where there were now 2,045 communicants, and nearly 7,000 attendants at the church services. Missionary labours have also been commenced on the eastern coast of Africa. In the year 1815, missionaries proceeded to New Zealand; there were now on that station 5,000 communicants. In India, which was next visited, there were 30,000 natives under religious instruction, above 16,000 children attend the schools, and the communicants are 5,000. From Ceylon, from North America, from the West Indies, and from the Mediterranean, the accounts were also satisfactory. China was the last mission undertaken, and was a most important one. On the whole, the society had much to be thankful for in its 102 stations, its 13,000 communicants, its nine ministers, and its 11,000 teachers.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.—In reference to a paragraph which appeared a few days ago in some of the daily papers, respecting the financial interests of this great institution, the following explanation has been furnished. The society receives and disburses about £100,000 annually. Many of the contributions towards its support are not received until the close of the year: not less than £50,000 being usually received within the months of October, November, and December. A circular, hastening the payments of these contributions, and urging increased liberality and more zealous exertions in behalf of the society, found its way into some of the public papers; and this circumstance has originated the report of the financial difficulties of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. It is stated, that the receipts of the society for the month of October were upwards of £8,000, and that its friends are urged to send their remittances promptly, with a view of obviating the expense of interest on borrowed money. It surely requires only a little consideration, and a little additional effort on the part of the numerous and efficient friends here referred to, to secure a full accomplishment of this obviously reasonable as well as important desire.—*Watchman.*

Wimborne Minster.—The Rev. Theophilus Flower having received an unanimous invitation from the church at this place, was ordained on Tuesday, the 17th of October. The Rev. R. Cecil opened the service with reading and prayer; the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., of Poole, gave a most admirable introductory discourse, and asked the questions; the Rev. R. Keynes, of Blandford, offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. R. Chamberlayn, of Swanage, in the unavoidable absence of the Rev. J. Flower, sen., delivered a very suitable and impressive charge. A dinner was provided at an hotel, after which several gentlemen spoke—W. Tice, Esq., in the chair. In the evening, the Rev. R. Keynes preached an excellent and powerful sermon to the people.

Whitchurch, Salop.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, Mr. W. Bontems was recognised as the pastor of the Baptist church in this place. After introductory reading and prayer by the Rev. W. Tyler (Independent), of Whitchurch, the charge to the minister was given by the Rev. J. Sprigg, M.A., of Margate; and the address to the church and congregation, by the Rev. J. Clare, of Wrexham. The other parts of the service were conducted by the Revs.—Williams (Independent), of Malpas, and—Sanders, (Primitive Methodist), of Whitchurch. In the evening, a public meeting was held, when the chair was taken by the Rev. W. Tyler, and the above-named ministers advocated the claims of Christian missions. A collection was made in aid of the funds of the Baptist Missionary Society.

Lymington, Hants.—On Friday, October 20th, recognition services were held in the Baptist chapel, Lymington, on occasion of the settlement of the Rev. James Martin, B.A., as co-pastor with the Rev. J. Millard. In the morning, an introductory lecture was delivered by the Rev. J. New, of Birmingham; prayer was then offered by the Rev. T. Morris, of Southampton; the charge was given by the Rev. F. A. Cox, D.D., LL.D., of Hackney. In the evening, a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, of Leicester. The Revs. J. Millard, C. Wills, of Ramsgate, A. McLaren, B.A., J. B. Burt, and R. Compton, took part in the services.

Forthcoming Financial Statements.—The Great Western Railway authorities are preparing a voluminous statement, which is expected to be ready on Wednesday. Similar ones are in preparation from the London and South-Western, the Eastern Counties, the Lancashire and Yorkshire; the York, Newcastle, and Berwick; the York and North Midland, the South-Eastern, and the Scottish lines.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IRISH ENDOWMENTS AND BRITISH DISSENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—Common consistency requires that a large number of the more conscientious members of the English Established Church should oppose the proposition of Catholic endowment. Perhaps a fair exponent of this class is the Hon. Baptist Noel, whose words, in 1845, were these:—"Ministers have apparently determined to raise the priests to the legal level of the Protestant clergy. Can we consent to this arrangement? Never. If platforms and pulpits, if books, tracts, and ballads can prevent it, if it can be prevented by an universal Protestant agitation, the 12,000,000 petitioners against the Maynooth grant will render it impracticable." * No doubt a large number in the Church of England sympathize with this excellent clergyman in these sentiments and this determination. The question arises,—Would it not be well that Nonconformists should make common cause with these men against the object of their disapproval? The following are submitted as reasons for returning to this question a decided *No.*

If the two parties unite, the united body must either give reasons for opposing the measure or not. If reasons be withheld, we shall all be *powerless* and *inconsistent*; and if they be given, the Nonconformists will be misrepresented.

1. Suppose reasons be not given. Suppose we simply unite in the request,—do not endow the Irish priesthood—what shall we so effect? Absolutely nothing. Government will retort, Why? and we shall be dumb. The reasons of one party will neutralize those of the other. But what price will the voluntaries pay for this nullity? The violation of their consciences; the placing out of view, the suppression of truths which, according to their principles, ought to be urged wherever opportunity offers. Our strength is in our reasons. And what avails it to have our numbers increased on condition of disarming? Defenceless before the foe, like a flock of timid sheep, we shall find our numbers only add to the confusion of defeat.

2. If reasons be given by the body of united opponents, *we* shall be misrepresented. For what reasons will be given? The evils of all endowments? No, no. The dangers of increased State-pay? Believe it who can. But what other reasons can we consistently offer? *Their* reasons are not *ours*. And as they will be the "respectable" majority, their voices will prevail, and their motives be made to appear the motives of all.

By this means the Dissenters of Great Britain will lose their influence with the Government, with the Establishment party themselves, with liberal politicians at home, and, more than all, with the Irish people. The Government will say, "See, Churchmen and Dissenters have all one motive, and, doubtless, all persecute through envy the sect which threatens to obtain what they themselves are coveting. Let us disregard them all alike." The State-churchmen will say, "You have called us friends for the sake of opposing the Roman Catholics. Evidently you are not strong enough to oppose them alone. How, then, can you attack our principles, which are avowedly your bulwarks against the aggressions of Rome?" The liberal politicians, not connected with the denominations, will regard us as having deserted our broad principle of "justice to all," which obviously requires the endowment of all or the endowment of none. And the Irish people will in future identify us with the supporters of that tyrannical State-church, the galling grievance of their afflicted land.

To oppose the endowment of Popery on the ground that Popery is erroneous, is, in effect, to say, were Popery right we should say endow it. It is like arguing for a man's freedom on the ground that he is *white*, instead of saying that slavery, of black or white, is iniquity alike. It is like opposing a church-rate on the ground of some legal flaw, instead of pronouncing it *essentially* wrong.

It is delightful to see the strength of our great principle when it stands alone. I was forcibly struck with a part of Sir Robert Peel's speech on the grant to Maynooth. After disposing of other objectors, he came to those who, on principle, oppose all religious endowments. But what could he say? Only, "They have been silent about the smaller grant, why object to the larger?" But this was not touching the principle; it was only charging the supporters with inconsistency. Sir Robert must have felt that the principle was dangerous to grapple with. Finding the *argumentum ad rem* an edged tool at the end at which he must have grasped it, he preferred the club of the *argumentum ad hominem* as a safe means of knocking down opponents.

Brother Dissenters! The argument he avoided can never be overthrown. On it we must take our stand. Let us insist on the iniquity of all endowment, and not base our opposition on the errors of Romanism. One use only may we make of the difference of creed. We may use it to show the want of all principle in the proposers of the measure, who would pay for the support of systems diametrically opposed.

Hoping that Dissenters will avoid all "iron and clay" combinations,

I remain, very truly yours,

A Lover of Ireland.

INJUSTICE OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—Whether your readers approve or disapprove of State interference with education, they will all concur in deprecating the injustice of the present system as it is manifested in such cases as the following:—There is a small village not very distant from Exeter, where the population amounts to about six hundred, who are, with a few exceptions, of the working classes. A good day-school was greatly needed in this village, and if the little Dissenting congregation had possessed the same means as the Church people, it would have been long since established. They have had a Sabbath-school for many years, to which some of the villagers, who do not regularly attend the chapel, send their children, considering that they are better taught than in the Church Sunday-school. A new and zealous clergyman was not long since presented to the living, and he has very laudably attempted to provide for the secular instruction of the poor children by the establishment of a National school. The building is an

* The Catholic Claims, p. 17.

architectural ornament of the village, and would be regarded by all the inhabitants with great satisfaction, if it were not for the exclusive intolerance stamped upon its very front by the misnomer *national*. Supported in part by taxes paid by the *whole people*, nothing can be more palpably unjust than that the children of conscientious Dissenters should be excluded, and that poor parents who prefer the chapel Sabbath-school should pay the penalty of losing cheap secular instruction for their children. In large, or even moderate-sized, towns this exclusion is but little felt, though always to be deplored, as fostering in the rising generation those irreligious distinctions which every friend of social progress must deplore. But there the children of Dissenters, if shut out from the school nearest to them, may be admitted into another supported by their own body. In such villages, however, as that to which we have above referred, two schools would be an absolute robbery of the public funds, and a complete waste of private charity. Previous to your report of the examination of Dr. Kay Shuttleworth, I had a vague impression that the Minutes of the Committee of Council were modified so as to prevent this exclusive system in rural parishes; but I regret to learn that this act of imperative justice is not yet accomplished. If this statement should stimulate influential Dissenters, whether in or out of Parliament, to make a vigorous effort to remove the evil, it will rejoice the writer, who is a warm friend to non-sectarian education.

Yours, &c.

Nov. 6, 1848. E. P.

Winlaton.—What a few Earnest Young Men may do.—Within the remembrance of comparatively young men, the district above bridge on the Tyne was in a condition bordering on semi-barbarism. Some men thought a curse hung over the place, because of the perversion of its industry in forging the means and appliances of war, and because of its being the last place in which shackles were made to manacle the limbs of the West Indian slaves. In the war-time, so desperate was the character of the inhabitants, that the press-gang never durst venture amongst them—Winlaton and Swalwell was considered the sanctuary for seamen. One would have thought this would have been the last spot to have responded to the claims of brotherhood, and to have participated in those refining and civilizing influences that are permeating the masses of this country. But it is not so. From a programme we have before us, we see the Winlaton Mechanics' Institution have engaged E. P. Hood, Dr. F. R. Lees, F.S.A., and George Dawson, M.A., amongst numerous other lecturers, for their winter course. They have a library, a news-room, classes, and a discussional society. These things tell their own tale. And when we say the temperance movement, the peace movement, and the Anti-state-church movement are likewise carried out with vigour, an idea may be formed of the moral enterprise of the district. It is more satisfactory still, that this state of things has been brought about by a few earnest-minded young men, and that in the truth of an organized opposition of those who desire things to remain as they are. These illustrations prove everything for the progress of the masses in this country.—*From our Correspondent.*

Meteorological Phenomenon.—We have derived the particulars of the following interesting meteorological phenomenon from Mr. Johnson, commander of the revenue cruiser *Skylark*, who, together with his crew, were witnesses of it. The occurrence took place on Thursday, the position of the cutter being thirty-five miles to the westward of Lundy. The morning had been fine, with a light variable wind, principally from the southward. Between the hours of ten and eleven, dark clouds were perceived gathering in the north-west, and assuming the form of an arch, the rest of the heavens being beautifully clear. In a very short time two water spouts began to form, and in the course of ten minutes one of them dropped, and began to suck up the water, and in another ten minutes the second did so likewise. By this time two-thirds of the sky were darkened, and in half an hour afterwards no less than nine other perfect spouts descended. Three or four were playing around the cutter, at about the distance of half a mile; the remainder appeared to be some two miles off. The water was first drawn in a heap, and became greatly agitated, like a boiling pot, or a cloud of spray of a whitish grey colour; it was then distinctly seen to ascend in a column, presenting the appearance of light smoke passing up through a glass tube. They continued their operations for two hours, when they vanished, and the wind fell suddenly calm, which continued until six p.m. when a breeze sprung up from the north-east. During the phenomenon the cutter was taken aback, the wind light and steering all round the compass.—*Cambrian.*

Treaty Between England and Liberia.—Lord Palmerston has just concluded a treaty of peace and alliance with the president of Liberia, who is now in London. The mission of the president in Europe is for the purpose of forming treaties of peace with Great Britain and France, and the recognition of the independence of the new republic of Liberia. The treaty with Great Britain is on the footing of the most favoured nations.

The Arctic Expedition.—The "Lord Gambier," Capt. Hill, a whaler, which arrived at Stromness on Monday, brings intelligence four days later than any yet received from Sir James Ross. The "Lord Gambier" spoke Sir James in lat. 74 degs. 20 mins., near a point called the Devil's Thumb, on the east side of Baffin's Bay. The "Lord Gambier" got across the bay to the west side, on the 4th August, and Capt. Hill expected that the expedition would cross about the middle of the same month. The wind was blowing from the S.W. No news of Sir John Franklin.—*Nautical Standard.*

THE ORPHAN WORKING-SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

The *Daily News* has commenced a crusade against the rich charities of London. In common, no doubt, with many of its readers, we were at a loss to conceive the reason of this wholesome attack, until we found that it was the writer's opinion that these institutions should be managed by Government. Here is the head and front of their offending—they are supported by voluntary contributions, and are managed by those who subscribe to them. We are by no means of those who think that the management of these philanthropic charities is perfect; but we must say, that if the abuses connected with them are no greater than those which the *Daily News* parades with such a flourish of trumpets, they are much better managed than we had supposed. If the *Daily News* is anxious to do good in exposing abuses, let it bring to light the mal-appropriation of the hundreds of charities which once existed in many parts of the country for the exclusive benefit of the poor, but which have been, almost without exception, perverted to other purposes. This would be far more useful on the part of an influential journal, than in expending a very second-rate effusion of wit and sarcasm upon those institutions which have something like a popular constitution. Amongst these is the Orphan Working-School, of the merits or demerits of which it is unnecessary to say anything, except to request our readers to peruse the following vindication of its management:—

To the Editor of the Daily News.

Sir,—As you have, in two separate articles, chosen to attack a class of institutions deserving—with all deference to your opinion—the most extensive support of an enlightened and benevolent public, I think it right you should know that your *misrepresentations* are not to remain unexposed, even though no other person attempts a reply than the humble individual who now addresses you; that is, presuming that you will allow this communication to appear in your paper.

Your article of the 30th of October has a general reference; but, notwithstanding what you say about there being no exaggeration in your description of the canvass, and the election of a child, I venture to say it is a gross caricature, and has no existence but in the brain of the writer. In *Punch* it would go down as a capital joke; in your columns sober truth is looked for. There is no doubting the fact, that canvassing is a trying and difficult employment. I wish there were none of it. Possibly you can suggest a remedy—your *State remedy will not do yet awhile.*

Your conclusion of the aricle is most unjust, as well as libellous, upon the character of these institutions. You ask, "Do they provide for the children, when they get them, anything like a proper education?" and then reply, "In most cases, we believe NOT." Why not go to the Asylums, and ascertain the fact before you write? *I believe they do;* and, speaking for our own institution, I invite you to go and judge for yourself. Your next question is, "Do they take care of them when they send them out, as they do, at the tender age of fourteen or fifteen, upon the wide world?" In reply, I answer by saying, the Orphan Working School does, and never loses sight of them until they are twenty-one. Some are the stanch supporters of the charity who were once children in the school. In most cases situations are provided for them, and a premium given; and such is the character of the education of the boys, that six of them are now in the employment of the Electric Telegraph Company, whilst young men who have been to good schools, in the ordinary sense of the term, have been dismissed for want of ability. The insinuation as to the female portion of our orphan establishments is "too bad." I have heard a statement somewhat similar as to one of them; but, after full inquiry, I was satisfied it was not true. Of all the girls educated in our school, I only know of one case where such a suspicion rested, and I have not been able to ascertain whether there is the slightest ground for believing it. It is, however, capable of being proved beyond a doubt, that of all classes of unfortunate females the largest proportion were left orphans: had they been inmates of the several institutions they might have been virtuous and honest, as well as useful members of society.

Your article in this day's paper is one *intending* to damage the largest of the institutions; why they should be selected is best known to yourself, possibly I can guess. If the paper had been fairly written and truthfully, no pen of mine should have been taken up in their defence. But I contend your statements are misstatements, your facts are distortions, and you attempt to mislead in every line you have written. Take, for instance, the financial statement presented in our Report (and I rejoice when these matters are taken in hand, and analyzed by competent parties, though I am free to state, as you have taken a strong bias in favour of putting everything into the hands of Government, *you* are not likely to do it fairly)—you state that our cash statement "is difficult to understand." *I assert, nothing can be plainer.* You commence by telling your readers, that the Committee of the Orphan Working School are men of taste (why not?), and that they have erected a building on Barry's "latest pattern," at a cost of £20,000. As to the beauty of the building, its charming situation, and healthiness, as a residence for the children, we are agreed; but as to its cost we widely differ. Had you examined page 10 of the Report, you would have seen that the *building* cost, with its furniture and fittings, only £12,312 19s. 9d. The boundary walls, paving, lodge, &c., £2,800; and of the remaining sum, to make up £19,510 12s. 10d., a large portion has been incurred, anticipating a profitable letting of the ground for dwelling houses. One thing is certain, that no public building of its size has been more cheaply built. It is of *brick and stuccoed.* All through the proceedings, economy was the watchword of the Committee, and it has been well carried out.

With respect to the annual expenditure of the institution, in this you are altogether wrong. The cash statement gives, of course, the actual sums received and expended during the year, but *not* the actual cost, as accounts in some cases remain to be paid, say in 1847, belonging to 1846. The following note is printed with the cash statement, and will show the matter clearly:—

Payments during 1847, exclusive of charges on estates, &c.	£3,243	14 11
Deduct payments on account of previous year	462	3 1
	2,781	1 10
Liabilities, January 1, 1848	338	0 6
Actual expenses of the year	£3,119	12 4
The *ordinary* receipts (less banker's balance, Jan. 1) were for 1847, as per balance sheet	£3,884	17 5
The *ordinary* expenditure, by the same	3,781	16 2
The extraordinary receipts, including the sale of stock, and the £2 2s. interest about which you are so droll..	£8,954	9 8
The extraordinary disbursements (of which £8,237 14s. 3d. are charged upon the building)	9,125	3 11

Of the above expenditure, £802 6s. 11d. constitute the whole of the salaries of the secretary, matron, masters, mistresses, and servants. Of the sum collected for the building fund, about £11,000, not more than £10 has been paid as collector's poundage, therefore, the whole expenses besides have been for advertisements, printing, &c. Even the Editor of the *Daily News* cannot complain of this charge on the funds.

With respect to the number of children, you are again in fault. Our Report supplies the names of 180, as in the school in June; you state them to be 152, a difference of only 28! And you try to make it appear that the average expenditure is £40 per child! The following statement will, perhaps, convince you of your error, and at the same time show the progress of the charity since 1830:—

	Highest No. of Candidates at one election.	Elected during the year.	Average No. in the Schools.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average Cost of each Child.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1830	25	14	94	2,364 8 9	25 3 0
1840	25	23	106	2,680 14 0	21 14 5
1847	75	50	139	3,119 12 4	22 11 8
1848	113	50	160		

There are some other matters which might be referred to, but I cannot venture to occupy any more of your space; possibly my excellent friends belonging to the other charities may feel it right to notice them.

I beg especially to remark that this letter has not been seen by any member of the Orphan School Committee, and therefore it has been written on my own responsibility alone.

Your obedient servant,
Joseph Soul,
Secretary to the Orphan Working School.

19, *Gresham-street, Nov.* 3, 1848.

A Lady Poisoned by Mistake.—We never remember having to record a more lamentable event than that which took place at the residence of Captain Sergison Smyth, near the town of Romsey, on Tuesday last, which event has proved fatal to an amiable and beautiful lady, in the prime of life, the mother of five young children, and the beloved wife of the beforenamed gentleman. It appears that for some time past Mrs. Smyth had been in rather a delicate state of health, and had been in the habit of taking a mild tonic mixture, prescribed by Mr. Simpson, of Southampton. For about a twelvemonth the deceased lady, with her husband and family, had been absent, and about three weeks since they returned to their residence. Recently Mrs. Smyth had suffered a miscarriage, but at the time of the event we have now to publish she had regained her usual health and spirits. The tonic mixture had been prepared by several chemists in different towns of the west of England, where the family had been residing, and since their return by Mr. Jones, chemist and druggist, of Romsey. On Monday last another bottle of the tonic was procured from Mr. Jones, a part of which was taken for the first time by the lamented lady about 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning. A few minutes after this she became suddenly ill, very much convulsed, and cramped. Mr. Taylor, surgeon, of Romsey, was immediately sent for, but when he arrived Mrs. Smyth was stretched on the floor of her bedroom, cold and dead, although only about an hour and three quarters had elapsed since she took what was supposed to be her usual tonic draught. From what has since transpired, it appears that Mr. Jones, who is almost proverbial for his correctness in attending to prescriptions, and who on this occasion furnished the mixture himself, instead of putting into the mixture salicine, used the same quantity (nine grains) of strychnine, a poison of deadly nature and of most powerful effect. On Wednesday afternoon an inquest was held upon the body, and Mr. F. Taylor, the surgeon who had attended the deceased, was examined. The jury deliberated for nearly two hours, and then returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Mr. Jones.—*Hampshire Independent.*

Diocesan Training Schools.—We are informed that a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and clergy of this and the adjoining counties will be held during the ensuing week, with the object of promoting middle schools for the education of the sons of yeomen and others in the *principles of the Church of England.* In connexion with these, and by means of their profits, it is hoped to extend the system of training schools in the diocese of Oxford. Unfortunately some of the *inspectors* appointed by the clergy of the rural deaneries are at present occupied in promoting *Romanizing* principles, under the guise of Church of England opinions, and until the intrigues and machinations of these parties are removed, we strongly urge Protestant Churchmen to abstain from all assistance to the plan in agitation.—*Oxford Chronicle.*

Mr. Hudson is carrying out a rigid system of economy in all his lines; on some making dismissals, and on others carrying out reductions to the extent of 10 per cent.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

An intelligent contributor to the *Morning Post*, travelling through France towards Perpignan, on a Spanish mission for his journal in London, records, *en passant*, his impressions on the question as to who will be the first President of the French Republic. His route was through the cities and towns in the rich wine districts of the south—Tours, Bordeaux, Agen, Toulouse, Carascone, and Narbonne. He quitted Paris with the opinion most common there, "that the chances of Louis Napoleon in the approaching Presidential contest had almost ceased to be a chance, but that his success had become a certainty;" but, after "hearing the everlasting topic of the election, and the qualities and titles of the candidates for the popular suffrage, discussed and canvassed in such diverse localities and by all sorts and classes of persons," he changed his opinion. The popular satire and caricature of the day—the printseller's shops, and the ballads from the wallets of the itinerant song-venders—first gave him his new impressions:—

In Paris, the portrait of Louis Napoleon takes foremost place, sometimes as a single likeness, and again arranged and grouped amongst the other nephews of "the man:" at the same time the grim visage of Cavaignac appears, in most cases, side by side; leaving M. de Lamartine and the other candidates for hazardous and precarious power far in the shade. Now, in the cities and towns I stopped at on the way, the case was far different; popularity seemed altered: Louis Napoleon was seldom seen, Cavaignac everywhere; and, getting southward, the Duke of Bordeaux, and even the portrait of that fierce Paladin of the cause of Carlism in Spain, the renowned but dreaded Cabrera, were everywhere exposed for sale.

Grave opinion was generally in accordance with these lighter indications—

Few persons seemed desirous of the advent of Louis Napoleon to power; all agreeing on one point, that, in the present position of France, a chief of stable and formed character, of energy, determination, and military ability, was essentially necessary to take the helm of the state bark to guide and control it in the coming storm. Many I found favourable to the claims of De Lamartine; and in fact I should say that, personally, M. de Lamartine has pre-eminently the esteem of the French people: but thinking men fear to trust him; his genius is fully admitted, but not his capacity for action.

The great problem would be the course taken by the powerful Legitimist party. On this point the *Morning Post's* contributor says:—

I have good reason for believing the Legitimists themselves are, as a party, yet undetermined, or even as to whether they will take part in the contest at all. Whichever candidate has their support must inevitably carry the day before all competition; but as the strong probabilities are in favour of their adhering to General Cavaignac, it seems to me, so far as I have been enabled to glean from the sources I have studied, that General Cavaignac will be returned President, and by a most decisive and overwhelming majority.

As a party, the Orleanists have ceased to exist.

M. Thiers, in reply to a deputation from the National Guard, has formally refused to become a candidate for the Presidency. The deputation then asked to which of the candidates he would advise the body to give its support. M. Thiers is reported to have replied: "If there were several candidates, we could select the best among them. There are but two, and you must choose between them yourselves."

General Changarnier has written a letter to the *Opinion Publique* to state that he will not allow himself to be put in nomination as a candidate for the Presidency. He had at first declared his readiness to assent. Raspail has written to the journals to say that he does not withdraw from the candidateship of the Presidency of the Republic.

The Club of Representatives of the Rue de Poitiers held a long sitting on Saturday evening, for the purpose of considering whether the club should propose a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic. After an animated discussion it was resolved that the club should not propose a candidate, but that each member should be at liberty to vote as he pleased. This resolution was carried by a large majority. There were more than 200 members present; 37 only voted in favour of the club proposing a candidate. The Club of Representatives of the Institute held a meeting on Saturday for a similar purpose, which was adjourned to Monday.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Assembly commenced on Thursday the revision of the project of the constitution. An amendment was proposed by M. Felix Pyat to restore the *droit au travail*. This gave rise to one of those explosions of violence which have become so common in the Assembly, in the course of which a sharp personal altercation took place between MM. Léon Faucher and Ledru Rollin. The proposition of M. Pyat was negatived by 638 votes.

The modification to the 28th article of the Constitution proposed by the committee was rejected by a large majority. That article stated that any salaried public function was incompatible with the office of representative of the people; the committee recommended the addition of the words "the exercise of" any salaried public function, but that modification was not accepted by the Assembly.

The Assembly, on Saturday, completed the revision of the project of the Constitution, and voted its *ensemble* by a majority of 739 against 30. Immediately afterwards M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior, rose and moved that the Assembly should withdraw into its bureaux for the purpose of appointing a committee to concert with the Government the public solemnities which shall attend the formal proclamation of the Constitution. A committee of fifteen was accordingly named for this purpose, one from each bureau.

It has been proposed to make the following additions to the Constitution:—First, after the 46th clause to be added, "The President of the Republic shall, before he enters on his functions, take the following oath in presence of the Assembly:—'I swear before God and the French people, represented by the National Assembly, to remain faithful to the democratic Republic, one and indivisible, and to fulfil all the duties imposed on me by the Constitution.'" The 68th clause is to be altered as follows:—"The President of the Republic, the Ministers, the Agents, and Public Officers, are responsible, each as regards himself, for all the acts of the Government and of the Administration."

The committee on the Constitution proposes to add—

Every measure by which the President of the Republic dissolves or prorogues the National Assembly is a crime of high treason. By this single fact the President is deprived of his functions. All citizens are held to refuse him obedience. The judges of the High Court of Justice are immediately to assemble, under pain of forfeiture, in a place designed by themselves, and they are to convoke there a jury to apply to the President and his accomplices the penalties pronounced by the law. The other cases of responsibility, as well as the forms and the conditions of the prosecution, are to be determined by a special law. The cases of responsibility, and the guarantees of the functionaries and the mode of prosecuting them, shall be determined by law."

It is understood that the new constitution will be promulgated on Sunday next. On the question whether religious ceremonies should be admitted in combination with the civil, a large majority of the Assembly supported the affirmative. It was proposed by M. Babaud Laribiere that all sects should be called upon to join in the celebration, that there should be public acts of charity, and pardons given within certain limits to convicts.

Between six and seven o'clock on Saturday evening 101 cannon shots were fired in Paris, to announce to the inhabitants that the new constitution had been voted by the National Assembly. The streets were soon filled with people anxious to learn what had happened to require the firing of cannon at such an unusual hour. The cause having been explained, the city resumed its usual tranquillity. When the firing was heard in the Faubourg St. Marceau, the populace imagined that a new insurrection had broken out, and the operatives prepared immediately to erect barricades. It was remarked that the places selected for this operation were those at which the barricades were erected in June.

Much vague apprehension was felt in Paris on Thursday: a deputation of women was to wait on the Assembly with a memorial in favour of the insurgents of June, and it was feared there would be serious disturbance. The uneasiness was heightened by the absence of definite knowledge; for Wednesday being the Festival of All Saints, hardly a paper appeared, and there was full scope for bare rumour. Nothing remarkable occurred. The petition was taken to the Assembly without disturbance—Government having largely prepared to keep order; and it was presented by a member of the Mountain without remark.

The Garde Mobile and the regular troops have become so jealous of each other that personal encounters happen in the streets, and give the authorities both trouble and anxiety.

The *Moniteur* of Friday notifies the removal of eight Prefects, and as many new appointments. The men removed belong to the "Red" party; their successors are of the Moderate Republican party.

Revival of Trade.—The *Moniteur* publishes a long article on the commercial and manufacturing situation of France, in which it endeavours to prove that France is recovering the effects of the revolution of February. In Paris the improvement was particularly visible in the branches of industry connected with articles of fancy and luxury, and in the new impulse given to the conveyance of merchandize, which had assumed of late a considerable development. That amelioration likewise extended to the entire of France, and particularly to the great commercial and manufacturing centres. In the west the fairs, long deserted, had regained their former activity. At Nantes, Cholet, Rennes, and St. Malo, the works had recommenced, but the resumption was still more general and marked in Normandy and the northern departments. The south contributed, although in a smaller proportion, to that general return towards confidence and prosperity. "This accurate return," adds the *Moniteur*, "prepared from local and authentic documents, affords the most convincing proof that everywhere trade and industry are reviving. The extreme productiveness of the year contributes to allay the crises; the low price of corn and wine has restored to the suffering classes a degree of comfort of which they have been long deprived; and everything announces that the winter will pass over more happily than was at first expected."

Speaking of the Socialist banquets, the *Daily News* says:—

These banquets have sadly disappointed the hopes of their promoters. They were expected to have shaken society to its very foundations, and to have counted their guests by tens of thousands. Instead of which, the utmost they have been able to collect in the most dense and excitable centres of population are a few hundred, composed of a rabble, mingled with a few enthusiasts and designing demagogues from the middle classes.

L'Evènement mentions that on Monday Louis Napoleon went to hunt in the forest of St. Germain, and that Alexandre Dumas had been invited to be of the party, as well as other public personages, among whom was Odillon Barrot.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia's indiscreet words on his birthday have caused such disagreements in his Cabinet that General Pfuel has resigned. The King twice refused his resignation; but on the 23rd he definitively insisted on resigning, and he now holds office provisionally till a successor can be found.

On the 31st ult. the 4th article of the constitution was discussed. The Central Committee had proposed that it should stand thus:—

All Prussians are equal before the law. There do not exist in the state either distinctions of rank, or privileges of rank, or any special nobility. Public functions are equally open to all those who are qualified for them.

Schneider proposed, as an amendment, to add:—"The nobility, *with all its titles and distinctions*, is abolished." An exciting discussion occurred; in the course of which Jacoby exclaimed, "Waste not many words upon this nobility; it is a dead body, and it is a matter of indifference what epitaph you inscribe upon its tomb." The amendment was rejected. In the afternoon sitting, however, it was proposed to replace the original clause as it stood before the Committee amended it; the effect of which was to affirm the sense of Schneider's amendment. This course was adopted by a "considerable majority," and the fourth article was passed in this shape:—

All Prussians are equal before the law. There neither exist distinctions of rank nor privileges of rank in the state. The nobility is abolished.

The result was a surprise; and is regarded as a blow aimed personally at the King, who had displeased every party in the Assembly.

The above vote was passed whilst a democratic procession was in progress towards the Chamber, whilst a democratic congress was sitting within a few hundred paces, and whilst the walls and trees were being covered with placards more violent, more inflammatory than anything yet seen. One of these, addressed to the people of Berlin, calling upon them to take warning from what is passing at Vienna, and to be prepared for similar attempts against their liberties here, ends with these words:—

Citizens, workmen, soldiers, let us have no more quarrels, no more listening to evil councils tending to produce division amongst us. Let us join in one bond. But if treachery to our cause should be discovered, then death and destruction to the traitor.

Count Brandenburg has been entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet. The National Assembly has unanimously resolved to draw up an address to the King, containing a vote of want of confidence in the intended Ministry Brandenburg.

Some disturbances took place at Berlin on the 31st ult, Immense crowds were assembled on the Gensdarmen-markt, before the theatre, where the National Assembly holds its sittings. The mob wanted to influence the decisions of the Assembly as to the conduct to be adopted respecting the condition of Vienna. Some deputies were ill-treated when leaving the house.

AUSTRIA.

BOMBARDMENT AND CAPITULATION OF VIENNA.

Vienna has capitulated. The city, as well as its suburbs, is in the possession of the Imperial army. An unconditional surrender was made on the 30th. The combined attack on the 28th, by the various divisions of the besieging force, was successful at every point. While Windischgratz was carrying the north-western quarter on both sides of the stream which divides the city from the Prater island, and thus cutting off all communication with the left bank, Jellachich, advancing in an opposite direction, was making his way along the line of the canal, and the great thoroughfare of the Landstrasse, towards the water's edge, at the Franz-bridge. The southern suburbs, upon which the division under Auersperg had been concentrated, were taken, after a severe contest at several points, on the morning of the following day; and, before nightfall, the Emperor's forces were masters of the whole suburban precinct, covering an area five or six times as extensive as the fortified quarter called the city, and containing by far the larger portion of the population. The inhabitants of the suburbs fought with the greatest bravery, nor did the courage of the military yield to theirs. The troops under Jellachich particularly distinguished themselves, storming no less than thirty barricades within three hours. In the evening of the 28th, four different parts of the suburbs were on fire, and between thirty and forty houses burnt down. At eleven at night, nothing was decided beyond an advance of the troops. The respectable inhabitants exhibited flags of truce the previous evening, but they were torn down by the operatives. Messenhauser, the Commander of the National Guard, had proclaimed martial law, and threatened with capital punishment all who shut their houses. On the other hand, Prince Windischgratz threatened with the like fate all who *did not* shut both doors and windows; but the deputies sent into the camp did not communicate this proclamation to the city. Only a few shells were thrown, *in terrorem*, on the evening of the 28th, directed against the University; but a great number of rockets and shrapnells were thrown on the 29th, when, at midday, the troops were on the glacis, only from 200 to 400 steps from the wall of the inner city.

On the morning of the 29th, a deputation went to induce the Imperial General to refrain from putting the city in a state of siege even after its capitulation. With this proposal the Prince refused to comply, demanding unconditional submission. He never-

theless promised that he would fire no more that day, to give the inhabitants time for reflection. On the return of the deputation, the Communal Council called to its deliberations the Commander-in-Chief and the other officers of the National Guard, to decide whether it would be advisable to continue any longer the resistance. M. Messenhauser was ready to continue the defence, if the Council commanded him; but declared that the position of the Imperial troops was such as to give the city no chance. The Council then proceeded to the vote; and the resolution to submit immediately was carried by a majority of two-thirds. The same evening a deputation apprised the Prince of their unconditional submission; and the following proclamation was immediately posted about the streets:—

Citizens!—The Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards has communicated to the Communal Council the intelligence that the National Guard and the Guard Mobile, as well as the Academic Legion, have resolved to throw down their arms and submit to the conditions imposed by Prince Windischgratz. A deputation, composed of the members of the Communal Council and of the National Guard, has repaired to the Prince for the purpose of communication to him.

The deputation was instructed to entreat the Prince to command the Imperial troops to lend the communal authorities their utmost aid in disarming the city.

Hostilities were now to have ceased; but, in the evening, when the terms of capitulation had been offered and accepted, the Hungarian army made a late and ineffectual attempt to compensate for their past inactivity by an attack on the Imperial lines. Exasperated at seeing the opportunity of rescue presented when all was over, the insurgents within the city again opened their fire on the troops, whose artillery was now planted at their gates. But the activity and resolution of Windischgratz frustrated the attempt, and a body of troops under Jellachich, detached from their position in the suburb, drove back the advancing Hungarians with considerable loss, while the Imperial commander turned his guns against the devoted city. The latest intelligence, with a minuteness of detail that looks suspicious, announces that the city had been actually taken by assault, and that Stephen's-square, the seat of the insurgent Government, was thronged with the soldiers of the Emperor. The sacrifice of life, there is reason to hope, was not very considerable. The inhabitants of the suburbs had, for the most part, laid down their arms. It is also stated, that the National Guards in the city repelled the attacks made by the workmen on the Imperial palace, and that General Bem had been carried wounded to the Hôtel de Londres. Prince Windischgratz on the 30th, at twelve o'clock, sent the following telegraphic despatch to Baron Wessemberg, the Minister President:—

Vienna unconditionally submits this day; my soldiers will enter Vienna to-day.

The individuals designated by Prince Windischgratz to be delivered up to him, were, General Bem, Pullsky, (the Hungarian Secretary of State,) and Schutte.

ITALY.

There has been a rising in some parts of Lombardy, but the information is somewhat obscure. The *Opinione* of the 30th ult. quotes letters from Como of the 27th, announcing that all the adjoining valleys were in a state of the greatest excitement. Many refugees had arrived in the country from Ticino, and on the 25th two steamers, laden with Austrians, having presented themselves before Argegno, an engagement ensued, and the village was ultimately burnt. The valleys of Upper Serione Camonica, and Jutelvi were in open revolt. In the collision which took place at Palozzago the Austrian superior officer was mortally wounded.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 29th M. Valerio asked the Minister of the Interior what course he intended to pursue in presence of the insurrection in the Valtelina, and the events of Vienna? M. Pinelli replied, that the insurrection in the Valtelina was certain, but that Piedmont was interested in not precipitating matters, and had everything to hope by awaiting patiently the result of the negotiations. M. Buffa next read to the Assembly several letters he had received from Lombardy, stating that the insurrection had reached Bergamo, and was likely to extend over the whole country, and recommended Piedmont not to lose an instant in assisting those provinces which formed part of the Sardinian dominions.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

France, England apparently concurring, has taken up a new position between the King of Naples and his Sicilian subjects. The Sicilians are to be shielded from any vindictive measures on the part of the King, but the re-union of the island to Naples will not be impeded. It is not to be supposed that Naples will refuse to accept the terms thus suggested; and Sicily will regain the constitution of 1812, ratified by a Bourbon oath.

The Sicilian Parliament has, for the benefit of commerce, decreed certain reductions in the import duties of the island.

DENMARK.

Hamburgh, October 21.—The Danish question is daily getting more complicated, and the stipulations of the armistice entirely overlooked; the concessions made by Denmark, in some things, are meritorious—such as the withdrawal of Count Moltke, and the non-establishing the Post-Office here. On the other hand, they are getting large forces in Schleswig—at present upwards of 30,000 strong—and are determined to retain possession of Alson, the property of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein Augustenberg, finally settled by the seventh article of the treaty, allowing only the right of Denmark to keep a guard of 2,000 men there for the protection of the hospitals, &c. This was afterwards confirmed by the German Administrator. Accordingly, the Duke of Augustenburg sent his cavalier, M. Von Cossel, and the Schleswig-Holstein Government their Commissary, M. Bargum, late President of the States Assembly, to take possession of the property, and to make other arrangements that might be essential; they were, however, stopped by the Danish authorities at Sonderburg, and not allowed to proceed further. They write me from Copenhagen that Lord Palmerston takes the same view of this question as the Danish Government.

AMERICA.

We have advices from New York to Oct. 20th. If we may judge from the tone of the American Whig papers, the prospects of General Taylor in the presidential election have considerably improved. The Whigs have carried Pennsylvania, Florida, and probably Ohio; this gives them a gain of three United States senators. The *New York Herald*, in speaking of the struggle which is now going on in Ohio and Pennsylvania, states that "the most distinguished orators and stump speakers, on both sides, are engaged to traverse those states, and sound the praises of Generals Cass and Taylor. *Pronunciamentos*, from committees and conventions, are being scattered about like leaves in autumn; and we would not be at all surprised to see the elections, in those states, more desperately contested than any that have ever taken place there. The friends of Taylor lead the van, in the way of stump speaking and *pronunciamento* issuing.

Letters from Madrid are published in New York announcing positively that negotiations are on foot for the sale of Cuba to the United States.

The shipments of provisions of all kinds to Great Britain was unusually large. In one week, of flour, 51,654 barrels were shipped, of which 43,277 barrels went to Great Britain; 146,566 bushels of corn, of which 138,159 went to Great Britain; and 64,754 bushels of wheat, the whole of which went to Great Britain.

Newspaper Affairs.—The present year has witnessed greater changes among the country newspaper press than any previous year of which we have knowledge. The mortality has been extraordinary. In Newcastle, the *Advertiser* is dead. In Birmingham, the *Advertiser*, too, is gone. In York, the *Courant* has been discontinued. In Sheffield, the *Iris* and the *Mercury* are no more. In Manchester, a few weeks ago, the *Advertiser* was incorporated with the *Times*, and now the *Times* itself is amalgamated with the *Examiner*, the one paper bearing the names of the two. There can be no mistake about the cause of all this. Profitable newspapers do not die. The owners of two paying concerns do not lay their heads together to convert them into one. It is with newspapers as it was with railways a few years ago. Enterprise had been pushed to a greater extent than the returns could compensate, and the genius of Hudson hit upon the expedient of amalgamation, to do the needful work at lest cost, and so secure to the shareholders an adequate profit. So it has been in the newspaper world. Expenses have been multiplied without any corresponding increase of receipts, and this has been carried on till proprietors can bear it no longer. There are now so many modes of profitably investing money without any attendant labour, that the capitalist who embarks in a trade which requires not only money, but great labour and attention, plays the fool. He who entrusts his money to the management of others does still worse. Men who have money may now use it in so many ways to pay them handsomely, without confinement to place, or any personal labour, that very few who know what they are about will venture to sink thousands in establishing a newspaper, or working one up, which is unprofitable, to the paying point. Hence it is that newspapers are decreasing in number. We have already mentioned five important towns where this has occurred during the last few months; and there is at least one other town, which we shall not mention at present, where a similar movement will shortly take place.—*Sheffield Independent.*

Balloon Ascent.—Conservative Mode of Raising the Wind.—The Committee for the balloon ascent of Mr. Green, from Sudbury, headed by the Worshipful the Mayor, and comprising most of the members of the Conservative Corporation of the borough, to induce the inhabitants to take tickets for the enclosure, promised in their hand-bills, "that the whole balance, after expenses were paid, should be appropriated to the charities of the town." A considerable sum, about £40, is in the hands of the committee, who distributed it, with the exception of £5 to the blanket society, to the Church of England Schools! The Dissenters compose, perhaps, a majority of the inhabitants. They were ready to give, and did give, all the assistance that was required of them; and great numbers of these, induced solely by the "charity trick," paid for tickets. Of course, they expected that the proceeds would be fairly appropriated, either by proportionate amounts to all the different charities, or by a gift of coals or other articles which would in the inclement season now approaching, have come home to every poor man's cottage-hearth. Next time Mr. Green visits Sudbury, let him trust to the public for his remuneration; people will gladly pay their money to the spirited aeronaut, but no more to a charitable committee with the Mayor at their head.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

A large number of labourers are advertised for in some of the American papers, as wanted upon the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railway.

REPRESENTATION OF THE WEST RIDING.

We believe we may announce on good authority (says the *Leeds Mercury* of Saturday) that the election of a member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of Lord Morpeth, is likely to take place almost immediately. The formalities attending the calling of the noble lord to the Upper House have already been gone through, and it is expected that a writ for a new election will, therefore, forthwith be issued. We deeply lament to say, that the position of the Liberal party is very unsatisfactory, notwithstanding their overpowering majority on the register. The only candidate in the field, the Hon. Charles W. Wentworth Fitzwilliam, is not regarded with approbation by the vast majority of the Liberal electors. His extreme youth is felt as a great objection. His address is considered to have no meaning; and combined with a letter from him to the Mayor of Leeds, it is looked upon as indicating either that he has not yet formed his political opinions, or that on one point at least they are adverse to those of the great body of the Liberal voters.

In reply to a letter from F. Carbutt, Esq., the Mayor of Leeds, who was chairman of the Normanton meeting, Mr. Fitzwillian says:—

Sir,—I have received your letter, and have to express my sincere thanks to you for the suggestions you have made with the view of advancing my cause among the numerous electors in your part of the Riding. I feel you have made them in the most friendly spirit, and I should therefore have much pleasure in adopting them if I could do so with fairness and sincerity; but the most important of the four points adverted to is one that has been scarcely mentioned in Parliament. It would therefore be hardly respectful to the public were I, at the commencement of my political life, to hazard an opinion on a subject which has never been calmly and considerately discussed by the public.

Economy is a thing so universally acknowledged that it did not seem to me necessary to mention it in my address.

With regard to the extension of the suffrage, the question concerning it, as put in the resolution, was so ambiguous that I did not see how to give a decided answer, and did not wish to mislead by an undecided one.

On Friday, a meeting of delegates from the several towns and districts of the West Riding was held at Wakefield, the Mayor of Leeds in the chair. The Chairman having stated all the circumstances that had led to this meeting, called upon the delegates to state the opinions of their respective districts; and we are bound to state that, with only a single exception, the opinion was universal, that Mr. Fitzwilliam was a candidate whom the Liberal electors could not support; whilst many of the resolutions communicated were expressed in very strong terms of disapprobation. After these painful statements had been made at considerable length, the following resolutions were proposed and carried:—

Moved by Robert Milligan, Esq., the Mayor of Bradford, seconded by Robert Solly, Esq., Sheffield,

1st. That this meeting would express its deep regret and disappointment that the Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, in his address, has avoided all allusion to the meeting of Liberal electors, held at Normanton, on the 17th ultimo, which was convened by the secretary of the West Riding Reform Association, and presided over by Lord Viscount Milton, M.P., and also, any reference to the resolution unanimously passed, and which enunciated the conditions upon which the electors there assembled pledged themselves to give him their support.

Moved by G. W. Harrison, Esq., Mayor of Wakefield, seconded by Thomas Todd, Esq., Dewsbury,

2nd. That inasmuch as Mr. Fitzwilliam's address makes no declaration of his opinions upon any of the four great questions which form the basis of this resolution, and inasmuch as a subsequent correspondence between the honourable gentleman and the Mayor of Leeds, shows either that his opinions upon these important and prominent questions are not yet formed, or are opposed to the expressed sentiments of the resolution, the assembled electors distinctly and emphatically declare that they cannot give their support to Mr. C. W. Fitzwilliam at the ensuing election

Moved by Edward Baines, Esq., Leeds, seconded by F. Crossley, Esq., Halifax,

3rd. That the delegates now present declare it to be the indispensable condition of their support of any candidate, that he be favourable to the principle of Free Trade, to economical reform of the national expenditure, to a gradual and safe extension of the Suffrage, and opposed to any further extension of the endowment of religion by the State.

On the 3rd resolution some difference of opinion was expressed, and an amendment was proposed to omit the last clause of the resolution, but it was only supported by eight or nine votes, whilst the great majority carried the original resolution. A resolution was then passed to appoint a committee from the several polling districts, to watch over the interests of the Liberal electors at this crisis.

The City Prisons.—At a Court of Aldermen held on Wednesday, a committee was appointed to report on the state of the city prisons. Ald. Sidney described the condition of the prisons over which the aldermen had authority as lamentably deficient in point of room. He found that in Cold-bath-fields Prison there were two female wardens for every eleven female prisoners, while in the Borough Compter there was only one for every twenty. His attention had been drawn to the state of Whitecross-street Prison, which he found to be infinitely more like a tavern than a gaol. It appeared that innumerable visitors were admitted, and that males and females sat smoking and drinking and carousing with the prisoners.

FATAL CATASTROPHE IN GLASGOW.—About 7 o'clock on Monday morning, 30th ult., the large sugar-house of Messrs. Wilson and Sons, in Alston-street, Glasgow—a building seven stories in height—fell down with one mighty crash. There were some twenty men on the premises at the time, and all were buried in the ruins. Every exertion was made by the authorities of the city to rescue the sufferers; and gangs of men succeeded each other in removing the rubbish, though in peril from the tottering condition of two gable-walls. During the day, five men were got out alive, some of them little hurt, others more seriously, though all were expected to recover. At midnight, three corpses had been taken out; but there were still eleven people in the ruins: one had been spoken with, and there were hopes of saving him, but the fate of the others seemed too certain. Meanwhile, the workmen continued their operations by torch-light. It is said that the building was very old, and not substantial; yet heavy machinery and quantities of sugar had been accumulated in the upper stories. The ruins showed that the whole building, with the exception of the gable-walls, fell simultaneously; the machinery sinking down as if deliberately lowered into its present position. Early on Tuesday morning, the man who had been spoken with was got out—dead: while he was still in the ruins cordials had been administered to him, but he gradually sunk, apparently from loss of blood caused by a great gash in the shoulder. Another man was heard beneath the ruins for some hours; but he too died before he could be disinterred. On the same morning, a third corpse was taken out, so horribly mutilated that no one present could identify it. On Wednesday night, the bodies of four men were dug out of the ruins of the sugar-house, of whom one was the foreman of the works. On Thursday there were two others exhumed. At least one man still remains in the ruins. Up to this time there have been seventeen dug out—twelve dead and five living; the latter are doing well. A subscription has been commenced for the families of the sufferers. Irrespective of the lamentable sacrifice of life, the loss of property is immense. With the exception of the iron, lead, and copper—and even some of this is twisted and torn like a sheet of paper—the whole of the large building is an entire wreck.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, November 8, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE CAPITULATION OF VIENNA.

Further details have been received respecting the capitulation of Vienna. It was on the evening of the 31st of October that the Imperial troops entered the inner city, after they had taken all the suburbs. The white standards, according to the conditions, had been placed on all the bastions. The troops approached them, and were received by a sharp fire of grape and canister, which they immediately returned with shells and rockets. At the same moment the Imperial library and the Castle were observed to be on fire. The bombardment was continued for some time, when the city was compelled to surrender on the night of the 31st. The Aula held out the longest. The students and a portion of the inhabitants of their part of the city seemed invincible. The Imperial troops took full possession of the inner city about 11 a.m. on the 1st inst., without any further resistance. During the day several hundreds of persons were arrested, and Windischgrätz issued a proclamation, in which he declared that, in consequence of the breach of the capitulation, the conditions which he had at first agreed to were null and void; that the academic legion is for ever dissolved, and the national guard disbanded for an unlimited time. All newspapers and political associations are suspended; all assemblages of more than ten persons are forbidden, and a strict search is ordered for concealed arms. Windischgrätz has refused to recognise the Diet in Vienna as the legal one. The members, however, assembled on the 1st instant; but Prince Felix Schwazenberg ordered all the entrances to be guarded by military, so that the sitting was a secret one. Up to the 2nd instant all the gates of the inner city were kept closed, so that all communication with the suburbs was cut off. It is stated that the new Ministry will be composed as follows:—Wessenberg, President, without *portefeuille*; J. Schwarzenberg, Foreign Affairs; Bach, Interior; Buchner, War; Helfert, Education; and Bruck, Commerce. The situation of the city is described as being frightful, and spies are extremely active.

The *Preussische Staats Anzeiger* of the 5th inst. has a letter under date of the 2nd inst. from Vienna, which says:—"The conflagration in the Castle has been extinguished, and is said to have occasioned but little damage. The books in the library are saved, as well as the fine monument of Canova in the Church of the Augustins, and even the Museum of Natural History has not suffered much. To-day the houses in the city are being searched. We learn that the German troops are to remain here, and the non-German divisions of the army have been ordered to observe and pursue the Hungarians."

There has been an insurrection at Brunn, which has since been suppressed. A deputation of Bohemians had left Prague and sought an interview with the Emperor at Olmütz, to protest against the unconstitutional proclamations of Windischgrätz. They were insulted by Prince Joseph Lobkowitz, Chamberlain to the Emperor, and received no immediate answer.

FRANCE.—On Monday quite a panic prevailed on the Paris Bourse, and Five per Cents. fell 1 per cent. First, it was asserted that, contrary to general belief in the morning, the army was extensively disaffected to the present Government. Then came a report that the interest on the Three per Cents. due next month will not be paid. To these was added a statement, that commercial distress is felt in Paris to an extent never before known. It was reported in Paris that the Legitimists have resolved to abstain from voting for a President of the Republic. Such a determination, it is believed, would increase the chances of General Cavaignac. The solemnity for the proclamation of the Republic is fixed for Sunday next in Paris, and for the succeeding Sunday in the departments.

ITALY.—The *Milan Gazette* states that Mazzini, at the head of some armed bands, had proclaimed the Republic at Chiavenna, and ordered the road on the side of Verceja to be destroyed on different points. The military forces stationed at Colico were not sufficient to protect the country, and the insurgents had extended their incursions along the two banks of the lake of Mezzolo, between Gera and Verceja. On the 28th ult., however, ten companies of infantry, with half a battery of artillery, attacked the enemy, and drove them from the northern bank. At nightfall the Austrians captured the village of Verceja, and finding in it depôts of ammunition, they committed it to flames. On the 29th, the Imperial troops entered Chiavenna. Francisco Dolzini and the other chiefs of the insurrection have fled into Switzerland.

PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia seems still determined to carry things with a high hand. The Assembly adopted an address to the King, representing the critical state in which the country was placed at the present moment, and objecting to the appointment of Count Brandenburg. A deputation was commissioned to present the address to the King at Potsdam, who reported the result to the Chamber on the 3rd. He at first refused them an audience, on the ground that he did not receive any deputations except in presence of his responsible ministers. Subsequently an officer stated that his Majesty had just received a telegraphic despatch from the Ministers begging of him to receive the deputation. The interview was then granted, and the address read. No answer was returned. A member of the deputation, Herr Jacoby, then addressed his Majesty, and said, "We have been sent here, not only to hand the address to your Majesty, but also to give you information respecting the true state of the country. Please your Majesty grant us an audience.' The King, however, turned away, exclaiming, 'No.' Thereupon Herr Jacoby said, 'It is the misfortune of kings that they will not hear the truth' [great sensation in the Assembly]. His Majesty then left the room. The Assembly, after a stormy scene, adjourned till 3 p.m. At that sitting the answer of the King (still 'by the grace of God, King of Prussia!') was officially communicated. It was to the effect that his heart was always beating for the welfare of his country, and that he thought a Cabinet composed by the Count von Brandenburg would be the most advantageous one for Prussia. The House then adjourned till next morning. It is thought, nevertheless, that the Count will be allowed to resign, and that Grabow, late President of the Assembly, would be called to form a new Cabinet.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.—An interesting and important debate took place in the Frankfort Assembly on the 3rd instant. A committee had been appointed to present a report on the present state of Austria. They recommended that the Assembly do call upon the Imperial Ministry to take care, by all energetic means possible:—

1. That the Imperial Commissioners shall exert themselves to the utmost to make the authority of the German Central Power everywhere fully and effectively acknowledged.

2. That they shall everywhere protect the interests of Germany in Austria.

3. That they shall use all their influence to effect a peaceful and bloodless settlement of the differences existing in Austria.

4. Finally, that they shall protect against all attacks the privileges and liberties granted to the German-Austrian people in the months of March and May, whatever the development of events may be.

The resolution was adopted by a large majority. The report which was presented details the proceedings of the Imperial Commissioners, whose mediation was declined by Prince Windischgrätz "with every degree of rudeness." The Emperor, and Baron Wessenberg, expressed their feelings of gratitude to the Regent of Germany, adding, though, "that his Imperial Majesty had found means to suppress the disorder in his states." In fact, the Central Government has not the slightest power in Austria, which has treated it with unfeigned disdain throughout, from the very beginning of its existence.

PUBLIC MEETING IN EDINBURGH AGAINST RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was held in the Rev. Dr. French's church, South College-street, on the evening of Monday last, under the auspices of the Scottish Anti-state-church Association, for the purpose chiefly of protesting against the proposed endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, and approving of the resolution of that Association to send out a deputation on this subject to the principal towns of Scotland. About 1,200 persons were present. The Rev. James R. Campbell, one of the vice-presidents of the Association, occupied the chair. On the platform were the Rev. Drs. Ritchie, French, and Peddie, Rev. George Johnstone, Rev. George D. Cullen, Rev. James Robertson, Rev. Francis Muir, Rev. Wm. Bruce, Rev. Thomas Finlayson, Rev. Peter Davidson, Rev. James Edwards, Rev. Francis Johnston, Rev. Andrew Nicol, Rev. John L. Ackman, Rev. John Kirk, Rev. Andrew Robertson, Dr. James Lawrie, James McLaren, Esq., Archibald Thomson, Esq., Thomas Russel, Esq., Henry Darlington, Esq., Alexander Georgeson, Esq., &c.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. FRENCH.

After some introductory remarks by the Chairman, it was moved by Dr. PEDDIE, and seconded by the Rev. W. BRUCE:—

That it is the decided opinion of this meeting that the conferring of grants by the State for the support of religion is contrary to the spirit and precept of the New Testament, is in no sense required by the cause of the Saviour, is calculated to impede the progress of the truth, and is at direct variance with sound legislation.

It was moved by the Rev. JAMES ROBERTSON, and seconded by the Rev. PETER DAVIDSON:—

That anticipating the introduction of a measure into Parliament, during next session, to endow the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, this meeting resolve to oppose it to the utmost, inasmuch as, if carried into effect, it would be a renewed and glaring interference on the part of the State in matters of religion, a province into which the magistrate has no right to enter; and inasmuch as it would tend, as it seems designed, to perpetuate the present ecclesiastical Establishment in Ireland—one of the most grievous wrongs that have been inflicted on the sister-isle—as well as to uphold the other State-churches existing within these realms.

It was moved by the Rev. G. D. CULLEN, and seconded by JAMES MCLAREN, Esq.:—

That this meeting cordially approves of the efforts at present being made by the directors of the Scottish Anti-state-church Association to send deputations throughout the country, in order that there may be a thorough agitation of the question of Church Establishments, and that societies may be organized in all the principal towns, and prepared to act simultaneously with the Scottish Association, and other kindred institutions, in giving a combined and determined opposition to the proposed scheme of endowing the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland.

It was moved by the Rev. GEORGE JOHNSTONE, and seconded by the Rev. A. ROBERTSON, of Stow:—

That this meeting recommend that the directors narrowly watch the progress of this question; and, in addition to the other measures already contemplated, or in actual operation, that they prepare and transmit a petition on this subject to Parliament, whenever they shall see cause.

The addresses delivered were of a very animating and effective character, and the resolutions submitted were carried amid the most hearty acclamation. It was gratifying to find that all the speakers opposed the setting up of a new Church Establishment in Ireland, not because the creed of the Church sought to be endowed was erroneous and unscriptural, but on the plain, broad, and impregnable ground, that civil rulers have no right to intermeddle with the affairs of religion. The declaration of Lord John Russell, to disregard the opinion or the opposition of the people of England and Scotland, in carrying into effect the contemplated measure, was condemned in strong terms, and the most thorough determination was manifest, not only to give it every possible opposition, but to contend till the existing Church Establishments in this country were entirely overthrown. The meeting broke up about ten o'clock.—*From our Correspondent.*

THE COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF CRIMINAL APPEALS.—The new court under the act introduced in the last session by Lord Campbell for trying appeals from the circuits and sessions has appointed Saturday next, at two o'clock, for its first sitting. The court will, in pursuance of the provisions of the statute, consist of the Chief Baron and Justices Patteson, Cresswell, Erle, and Maule.

CHOLERA.—Yesterday the Board of Health received reports of the following cases:—Lambeth, 7, 1 fatal; Islington, 3 fatal; Camberwell, 6 fatal; Wandsworth, 1; Edinburgh, 25, 13 fatal; Leith, 24, 4 fatal. Total new cases, 66, 27 fatal. The Registrar-General's report, issued yesterday, shows that the mortality of the week, ending Saturday last, November 4, was considerably under the average of the season. The deaths in the week were only 1,115, the average being 1,154. The most destructive diseases at the present time appear to be scarletina, typhus, and cholera.

THE SUICIDE OF VISCOUNT MIDLETON.—On Monday night, at Godalming, the coroner's jury found the following verdict in this case:—"We find that the Right Hon. George Allen, Viscount Midleton, in a certain room in Pepper Harrow mansion, Pepper Harrow-park, in the parish of Pepper Harrow, within the county of Surrey, did on Wednesday, the 1st of November, 1848, destroy his own life, he being at the time in a state of temporary insanity."

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT COMET.—The *Boston Courier* says:—"The great comet, whose revolution round the sun is accomplished in 292 years, and of which we gave some account in the *Courier* a few weeks since, has at length appeared according to expectation. It was first seen by Dr. Peterson, of Altona, on the 7th of August, and is now small in appearance, but bright and easily discernible. It passed its perihelion during the last week in July, and is now descending into the southern hemisphere and approaching the earth, but will not come so near it as in 1264. It is expected to be visible in the evening in the north-east, not far from the constellation of Castor and Pollux.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8.

Including Foreign, we are this week well supplied with Grain, and our trade to-day is steady, on the terms of Monday last. The only alteration in the duties to-morrow will be on Wheat, which will then be 6s. per qr. The weather during the week is fine, with frost.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 680 qrs.; Foreign, 11,610 qrs. Barley—English, 2,890 qrs.; Foreign, 4,870 qrs. Oats—English, 1,570 qrs.; Irish, 1,760 qrs.; Foreign, 14,350 qrs. Flour, 920 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the publications of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. R. P." received.

"A Member of the Scottish Establishment." His letter, which he will not allow us to alter, is too long for our columns. Had he been a reader of the *Nonconformist*, he would probably never have addressed it to us, as the validity of the position he has taken up, has been disputed by us in more than one lengthened series of articles. It were better for him to read before rushing into print.

"Philo-Mechanicus," declined.

*** A Dissenting minister, in Montgomeryshire, wishes to hear of a party who would be willing to bear with him half the expense of subscription to the *Nonconformist*. Address to the publishers of the paper.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1848.

SUMMARY.

Whether owing to the rumoured intention of her Majesty's Ministers to take Roman Catholicism in Ireland under State patronage and pay—or to that general want of employment which has set thousands upon ingenious devices for earning an honest penny—or to any other distinctly assignable cause, we know not—but the fact is certain, that in London at least, Guy Fawkes day had quite a revival this year. As the fifth of November fell on a Sunday, and doubtless furnished a theme for pulpit discourse in not a few churches, and as the service appointed for that day in the Book of Common Prayer was, we presume, read, to the great edification of devout worshippers, it may be that the observance of the holiday on Monday, was a spurt of genuine Protestantism, worked up into an effervescent state by the solemnities of the preceding Sabbath. Be this as it may, we never remember meeting with so many effigies of the Popish Guy, nor such preternaturally ugly ones, as on Monday last. They met you at every corner—and all day long, go where you would, you might catch the distinct sound of juvenile voices, chaunting in striking concord, "Remember, remember," &c. At night the metropolitan suburbs were positively redolent of gunpowder. Rockets ran across the sky like mad—Roman candles sent up fiery balls in quick succession, of blue, green, and crimson lights. Crackers kept sputtering behind almost every house, varied only with the phizz and bang of squibs. The money thus fooled away must, in the aggregate, have been prodigious—and all merely to commemorate the rascality of the dead, at the expense of the feelings of the living. But since the festival is essentially a Church festival, we suppose the nuisance will not readily die out.

It is curious enough to notice how within the same Establishment opposite principles are suddenly flaring out into unusual prominence. At Exeter the great surplice dispute has been renewed—a dispute which exhibited so many of the clergy, two years ago, marching towards Rome, with Protestant tithes in their pockets. It appears that on Sunday week, it came to the turn of the Rev. John Ingle, curate of St. Olave, to deliver in St. Sidwell's Church one of a course of lectures which the clergy of the surrounding parishes preach in rotation. He went thither to discharge his duty in a surplice. When he commenced giving out his text, a general coughing drowned his voice. A second attempt provoked coughing with hisses. Five several times he tried, and at last succeeded, and plunged headlong into his discourse. Presently one of his hearers in indignation left the church. Others, less careful of decorum, ejaculated their anger. A clamour arose. There was fainting and shrieking. A crash was heard in the gallery, occasioned by a man bursting open a door to carry his fainting wife out of the church. A complete panic set in—the preacher persisting all the while in reading his discourse. The Mayor was sent for—who came with a strong body of police. Apprehending a riot, the Mayor requested the young clergyman to leave the church by a back door, which the valiant preacher refused. The magistrate, however, was peremptory, and the friends of the reverend curate bore him out with gentle pressure. A sort of chapter inquiry on the conduct of Mr. Ingle took place, but it ended in smoke. The incident furnishes a neat illustration of the unity of faith and comely order of worship which an establishment of the Church is said most unfailingly to secure.

The Hon. Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam we begin to hope will not be allowed to walk the course at the coming election for the West Riding of Yorkshire. His letter of explanation to the Mayor of Leeds has left his opinions in as thick a mist as before; and the Liberal electors seem determined to lend him no support. A meeting of delegates has been held at Wakefield, and resolutions expressive of strong dissatisfaction have been passed. Even the *Times* suggests the substitution of Denison for Fitzwilliam, and rebukes the indiscretion of foisting a yet unbearded boy upon so large a constituency. But, at present, no other candidate has been invited—none, at least, has taken the field. That there are difficulties in the way, we can well understand; but surely they are not such as defy removal, if attempted with stout hearts and a resolute will. The quiescence of the West Riding under the insolence practised upon them, will be a national calamity, to whatever cause it may be owing.

The municipal elections for the present year which have taken place during the past week have been, for the most part, attended with little excitement, and do not present many marked features. Still they are not devoid of instruction. The general results of these annual elections pretty accurately indicate the tendency of public feeling. Economy in local expenditure has been a popular topic. This fact should not be lost upon our extravagant rulers. Liverpool, "the most aristocratic of cities," affords a notable example of the change of opinion in this direction. In exclusiveness and extravagance its corporation vied with London itself. The recent election has effected a complete revolution. The old members, who pretended to monopolize fitness and capacity, have been got rid of, and have been replaced by men of more democratic and less expensive tastes. Not only have municipal reform, retrenchment, and equal taxation carried the day, but tradesmen have, contrary to precedent, been voted into the council to see their principles carried into effect. Liverpool politics may, we think, be regarded as a fair index of political opinion in all our large towns. The Leeds election is probably unique in having secured the return of one or two working men to the council chamber. Such facts as these ought to have their due weight with timid reformers. Household suffrage is a very near approach to universal suffrage, and yet we find scarcely an instance in which the candidates chosen to municipal honours belong to the class which composes the bulk of the constituency. On the whole, the recent elections by no means seem to favour the opinion that the great mass of our borough population is sinking back into Conservative inaction, but rather that retrenchment and reform will, ere long, become in their mouths words of practical significance, which not even apathetic Lord John will venture to disregard.

Things are in a critical state in the north of India. The Punjaub is not likely to be held without further sacrifices of blood and treasure. General Whish, sent to subdue refractory Moultan, has been obliged to fall back—and Shere Singh, his Sikh ally, has gone over to the enemy with 5,000 troops. Accordingly, everywhere there is activity in preparation for war. There will be new conflicts—new slaughters—new devastations—and, we suppose, new political settlements. The bloody path upon which we have entered in India cannot be quitted. Every step in it necessitates a further one. Every triumph creates fresh foes—and every hostile state subdued, requires an enlargement of military force to make it good. Thus it is evermore. Crime is the parent of crime. One act of aggression drives on its perpetrator, whether he like it or no, to many. Where the end is to be we know not. But enough has already occurred to make Great Britain rue the hour when her Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston, meddled with Affghanistan. The present troubles are the natural sequel of that most gratuitous piece of official madness.

As we anticipated last week, the probability of Louis Napoleon's election to the Presidency of the French Republic is even, after the lapse of a single week, by no means so apparent now that the political atmosphere is become clearer. The contest will lie between him and General Cavaignac. The latter, it is evident, does not enjoy the confidence of M. Thiers and the moderate majority. He is far too honest for the mere party politician, and more anxious to govern all parties by conciliation than to study primarily the advantages of one particular faction. With that section of the National Assembly the Presidential question is an open one, but with the leading men the incapable Prince is preferred to the straightforward and strong-minded General. The reason is obvious. Louis Napoleon, if elected, will become simply a puppet in the hands of men of greater talent than himself, who will, if they can, ride into power upon the *prestige* of a popular name. At present there are few data from which to judge the real preference of the country. But we do not imagine that the French nation are just now in a temper to consult the interests or convenience of any organized party. The new constitution has been finally completed and adopted by the National Assembly, who have appointed Sunday next as a grand *fête* day in honour of the event. These forced and theatrical rejoicings are not much in accordance with the sober taste and habits of Englishmen, who are apt to regard them as unfavourable omens, but there is something infinitely more rational in the public celebration of the completion of a nation's charter than of a sovereign's birthday. If the principles which form the ground-work of the French constitution find response in the bosom of the nation, it will maintain its stand in spite of the concealed dislike of professed friends, and the open hostilities of clamorous foes.

Vienna has fallen before the superior physical force of the Imperial army. After a bombardment of several days, the city was on the point of surrendering to Prince Windischgrätz on certain specified conditions, when intelligence of the tardy succour of an Hungarian army arrived. Negotiations were at once broken off, and a last desperate attempt made to defeat the Imperial army. The struggle was renewed, but terminated in the routing of the Hungarian reinforcement, and the unconditional surrender of the city to the Imperial commander. What use the Emperor will make of this sanguinary triumph over his subjects, remains to be seen. The Austrian empire may again for a time be united under one head; Hungary may be subdued, and Lombardy held in subjection; but the *prestige* of Imperial authority is not restored. Military despotism will no longer suffice to govern a people who, although vanquished, still retain the determination to be free.

Berlin has narrowly escaped a similar catastrophe, in consequence of the resolute opposition of the King of Prussia to the new order of things. That capital has been the scene of agitation and disturbance, which has terminated in the resignation of General Pfuel. The King has appointed Count Brandenburg, a re-actionary and unpopular nobleman, to the head of the Ministry. The National Assembly has almost unanimously refused to sanction the appointment, but the King perseveres—bent, it would seem, on provoking a collision, and encouraged probably by the issue of the Vienna insurrection. An imposing military force is collected in the vicinity of the capital, ready for any emergency which may arise.

THE PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS.

"There's a good time coming." Even now it dawns, and along the eastern horizon there are signs not to be mistaken of the approaching day. Hail! all hail, to the heralds which announce it—the few in earnest, the many assenting. The end is not far off when these two phenomena have appeared. And what an end! Peace! universal peace! Words easily pronounced by the organ of speech—but words representative of a reality, the full significance of which no human mind can hope to unfold. Time, alone, will do it—facts, in this case, will outstrip imagination. War discountenanced—exiled for ever from the region of civilization—cast aside, as a reproach, into the same corner of obsolete practices as the immolation of witches, and examination by torture—branded as barbarous, absurd, wicked, inconceivably monstrous—scouted by the united voice of Christendom—rendered, for all future time, a moral impossibility! Why, even in barest outline, without shading, without colour, without detail of any sort, the prospect fires one's enthusiasm, and elicits a "so be it" from the depths of one's heart. But could we trace minutely all the blessed results of such a state of things—financial, social, political, moral, and religious—could we estimate the material gain to mankind, not merely in what is saved, but in what is set up and kept afoot in consequence—could we calculate the bearing which it must needs have upon the progress of every other question in which the interests of humanity are concerned—could we mark its effects upon domestic enjoyment, or sum up the force it brings to bear upon political development, or trace it in all its consequences upon morality and religion—our best thoughts, our most fervent prayers, and liveliest energies, our most cheerful self-denial, would have respect to the ultimate and universal establishment of peace. Serving this cause, we serve every good cause. This object once attained, all other worthy objects become comparatively easy. Aye! and even now, the dove is on the wing which brings to the nations the welcome olive-branch—pledge to the world that the waters of national strife are subsiding.

"A very lovely prospect," whispers your political philosopher—"a soul-stirring prospect, but one never to be realized—a bright dream of benevolent enthusiasm, which the noise of hard facts will dissipate in a moment—a rainbow-tinted bubble, which any breath of passion will burst—a picture never likely to be copied from the sketch-book of fancy into the pages of veritable history. Whilst

man remains man, we have no alternative between a standing army and a standing miracle. Arbitration clauses are very well on parchment—peace congresses open up a source of pleasing entertainment—all men hate war in the abstract—all nations desire to avoid it—but the *how*—tell us the how—the potent, all-controlling how, by which peace is to be secured! Show us wherein these dreams of yours are practicable, and by what alchemy you hope to turn your fiction into fact."

The advocates of universal peace profess no other craft than that of exhibiting loveliness until it comes to be loved. This is their sole secret—an open one; their only witchery—an irresistible one. They are aiming, primarily, at men's reason, conscience, and heart. Slow work, perhaps, to those who calculate by weeks—but work which, once done, nothing can undo. On they will go, indoctrinating the public mind, and leavening public feeling, as other philanthropists have done before them, amid the banter, and the pity, and the sarcasms, witty and witless, of rank, fashion, respectability, indifference, servility, and toadyism—on they will go, every journal of aristocracy levelling at them the shafts of ridicule, or attempting to shame them by shouts of laughter—on they will go, gaining the reasonable, emboldening the timid, enlightening the prejudiced, making converts of the candid, swelling their ranks from year to year with the most virtuous of citizens—until the sneerers and the buffoons discover that jokes on this question are no jokes at all—that laughing has ceased to pay, and misrepresentation to deceive—and then, hey, presto! the peace movement will be christened a "great fact"—and all the literary talent now at the service of rank, fashion, respectability, indifference, servility, toadyism, will scramble to be present at the victory, and, elbowing aside those who have toiled for it through the "heat and burden of the day," will shout their "hurrahs" louder than the loudest—the high-souled patriots!

The peace principle has struck its roots into the most nutritive soil in Europe—the soil of virtuous and courageous hearts. It grows apace. No sneers can blast it. No violence of will can tear it up. That which a few years ago was a little tender seedling, scarcely discernible, and seen only to be noted for its feebleness, is now a bonny stem. Its blossoming and fruit bearing are now mere questions of time, hardly beyond the ken of the observant—heralded by many concurrent signs. Impracticable! Yes, as every great and good enterprise is impracticable, but only such as indolently translate difficulty into impossibility. The straw-thrashers—the literary artists whose talents are hired indifferently at so much a job—the Swiss guards of journalism, whose weapons pay may secure in support of any opinions—cannot conceive of that energy of will which, like an inextinguishable fire, converts into aliment what was meant to put it out. The force of earnestness they have never tested, and hence, they regard it as a mere delusion. But even their philosophy might teach them that, in the advocacy of a true thing, the strong will sways the weak and passive one—the living soul imprints its image upon the barely existing one—and the fixed purpose renders subservient to it all floating purposes. Have they read history in vain? The abolition of slavery, reform in Parliament, the repeal of the corn-laws, steam-conveyance across the Atlantic, locomotion at the rate of sixty miles an hour, penny-postage, the triumph of unarmed mobs over a disciplined army—all have been impracticable in turn, and all have come to be realized. And in each case, less than a dozen determined men achieved the triumph. What is there in universal peace to put it out of the reach of men and means of the same stamp?

Ah! but the extravagant things that are said, and the foolish things proposed to be done! Well, well—even if it be so, this is not the first time. The force which carries a man up to a given mark is not always accurately measured, and will sometimes carry him beyond it. But is every effort in this direction a blind one? Was the Congress at Brussels a failure, Lord John Russell himself being witness? Are arbitration clauses all moonshine? What! when the British Government is actually adopting them, and declares its readiness to do so to a greater extent? And is the concentration of moral power in select assemblies in which all civilized nations have their representatives of no use whatever in diffusing a sentiment in favour of the settlement of national disputes by other means than those of the sword and musket? Pooh, pooh! to borrow an expressive phrase from our tars, "tell that to the marines."

In truth, the recent peace demonstrations have been of a kind which might well surprise even those who have had most to do in promoting them. At Brussels, in London, down at Birmingham, the very arsenal of England, and at Manchester, the metropolis of manufacturing industry, each successive blow aimed at the war-system has been a telling one—far more effective than the military spirit would like to confess. Now is the time for still greater exertions. It is proposed to raise £5,000 in furtherance of the movement—a paltry sum, viewed in relation to the vastness of the enterprise. That the money will be contributed promptly and ungrudgingly we cannot doubt. Sure we are, it will speedily repay itself in a diminution of our heavy military expenses. We need not enforce liberality—economy itself may be appealed to on this occasion. The niggard here will be emphatically "penny wise and pound foolish." Hurrah, then, for universal peace, and as we hail its advent, let us, like men in earnest, go forth with kindly largesses to meet and greet it!

THE WORKING CLASSES, AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

THE inquiry started at the autumnal meeting of the Congregational Union, held at Leicester, as to the probable causes of the marked alienation of feeling in the working classes of this country from the religious movement of the day, is one upon which much remains to be said, before accurate conclusions can be arrived at. Probably something may be gained by taking working men into our councils, and hearing their views of the matter. Is it not, at any rate, worth a trial? We are resolved upon making the experiment. For a few weeks, we shall make arrangements to give, if received, a page to correspondence from working men, whose communications we herewith invite.

The question to be discussed, and from the discussion of which we shall carefully exclude all irrelevant matter, may be thus stated—"What are the main reasons which account for the general want of sympathy evinced by the working classes, for the public ministry and institutions of the Christian faith in this country? Plainly, they have little confidence, and less interest, in the religious proceedings of any denomination. To what causes do they themselves ascribe their indifference or hostility?"

In the discussion of this question in the columns of the *Nonconformist* we must exact compliance with the following conditions:—

1. That every communication be that of a *bonâ fide* working man, whose name and address shall be given to us in confidence.
2. That each letter shall be couched in moderate language, free from personalities, and devoted directly to the point under investigation.
3. With these necessary restrictions, correspondents shall be at liberty to express their sentiments freely—the responsibility of uttering them being, of course, exclusively their own.
4. If the correspondence exceed a page, the Editor pledges himself to select what may appear to him the most striking for publication—if it fall short of a page, he will not consider himself bound to insert every communication which may have come to hand. In this respect he claims to exercise his own discretion.

Lastly, brevity, and a legible handwriting, are extremely desirable.

On these terms, then, we open our columns to the discussion by working men of this most important inquiry. It may be fairly anticipated that much which may make its appearance in response to this invitation will be startling to some of our readers, both as to manner and matter. All that we ask of them is, a candid consideration of whatever may be advanced. If it is the part of wisdom to learn even from an enemy, much more is it incumbent upon us to gain such information as we can from those whose confidence we wish to win. Our hope is, that something may be done towards rectifying misconceptions on both sides—and that, peradventure, some new light may be thrown upon one of the most interesting problems of the age.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

WE call prominent attention to the subjoined paragraph, as affording the most recent and forcible illustration of the cruelty and injustice of the punishment of death:—

"THE LATE EXECUTION AT AYR.—MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—The last confession of M'Wheelan, who was executed for murder, on Thursday, at Ayr, and the investigation which some of his statements have caused, involve the question of his having been the party that struck the blow in deeper mystery than ever. When condemned, the hardened criminal protested his innocence in the dock, saying he got the watch from a man named 'Hall,' in Kilmarnock; and to this story he adhered to the very last, but admitted that he was in company with Hall at the murder, alleging that they were out for robbery only, Hall carrying his (M'Wheelan's) chisel, with which he (Hall) murdered the boy in consequence of his resistance. As corroborative of the truth of this confession, M'Wheelan also mentioned that they had previously a conversation with a lad going from Kilmarnock towards Symington, on the night of the murder, whom they intended to rob, but relented on his informing them that he had an aged mother to support; and he added that Hall and he met in Kilmarnock after the murder, where he got the watch, and where they were in company with two women. For a time after this last confession became public, it was generally thought untrue, but it was also regarded as affording a clue to its own truth or falsehood, as the lad on the road, and also the women in Kilmarnock, could all tell whether they saw any man in M'Wheelan's company on the night in question. Now, to add to the mystery, the lad has come forward, named 'Sellars,' belonging to Symington parish, who recollects the conversation along the road on the night in question, but says he saw only *one* man. Thus far, then, circumstances favour the first popular impression, that M'Wheelan dictated his confession in the vein of his counsel's speech, and, to use his own words, 'died with a lie in his mouth.' Strange, however, to say, the two women have also come forward, and state that they met M'Wheelan in Kilmarnock on the night in question, and later than the hour of the murder, in company with a man of known bad character in Kilmarnock, named Hall, or *Hill*, and that M'Wheelan left them, as he himself stated in his confession. This adds perplexity to doubt, particularly as Hall, or Hill, who was noticed to have blood on his clothes, left Kilmarnock next morning after the murder, leaving his chest and some articles, and has never returned. May he not have been the other man sworn to by the son of the miller at Shewalton, as having been seen with blood on his clothes near the Drybridge, in the vicinity of Dundonald, on the morning after the murder?"—*Ayr Advertiser*.

It may turn out that M'Wheelan was, after all, the murderer; but judging from the facts given above, it is not improbable that he may prove to be innocent of the crime for which he has been executed. But, whichever may be the case, the sentence of the law cannot be revoked. If a man be transported for life, should he be proved to be innocent, the State can annul the sentence; but if he be put to death, there is no reparation. This is a fearful responsibility for any Government to incur—a responsibility, too, which is not compensated by any salutary influence upon survivors, or by any diminution of crime. Universal experience, justice to society, and the fallibility of man's nature, call loudly for the abrogation of the punishment of death for civil as well as political crimes.

ADDRESS OF THE PEACE CONGRESS TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

In the month of September last a Congress was held in the city of Brussels, whose great object it was to promote and secure permanent peace among the civilized nations of the earth, by finding, if possible, an efficient substitute for the bloody, uncertain, and costly arbitrament of war. The Congress was composed of numerous individuals, speaking various languages, living under diverse forms of government, and entertaining different political opinions and religious convictions, but drawn together by a common sentiment of humanity, and an ardent desire to promote the welfare of mankind by removing the causes and incentives to war.

The eminent position which you occupy in the councils of the nations of Europe and America induces the Congress, of which we are the representatives, to submit to your serious consideration the great and important questions which formed the subject of their anxious deliberations, and respectfully, yet earnestly, to invite your attention to the conclusions at which they arrived. They will be found embodied in the following resolutions:—

1. That, in the judgment of this Congress, an appeal to arms for the purpose of deciding disputes among nations is a custom condemned alike by religion, reason, justice, humanity, and the best interests of the people; and that, therefore, it considers it to be the duty of the civilized world to adopt measures calculated to effect its entire abolition.

2. That it is of the highest importance to urge on the Governments of Europe and America the necessity of introducing a clause into all international treaties, providing for the settlement of all disputes by arbitration, in an amicable manner, and according to the rules of justice and equity: special arbitrators, or a supreme international court, to be invested with power to decide in cases of necessity, as a last resort.

3. That the speedy convocation of a Congress of Nations, composed of duly appointed representatives, for the purpose of framing a well-digested and authoritative international code, is of the greatest importance, inasmuch as the organization of such a body and the unanimous adoption of such a code would be an effectual means of promoting universal peace.

4. That this Congress respectfully calls the attention of civilized Governments to the necessity of a general and simultaneous disarmament, as a means whereby they may greatly diminish the financial burthens which press upon them, remove a fertile cause of irritation and inquietude, inspire mutual confidence, and promote the interchange of good offices, which, while they advance the interests of each state in particular, contribute largely to the maintenance of general peace, and to the lasting prosperity of nations.

These substitutes for war adopted by the Congress require no arguments to enforce them, for it is evident that, if they be adopted and applied, that terrible scourge of humanity will cease to afflict and degrade the nations.

Few, if any, of the wars which, for centuries past, have desolated the earth can be justified on the ground of equity, utility, or necessity; nor can any one of them be cited whose fearful results are not loudly condemned by the voice of Humanity and Religion. The War-spirit of past generations has loaded most, if not all, civilized nations with enormous debts; paralyzed their

industry, interrupted their commerce; retarded the progress of science, literature, and art; and created a spirit of jealousy and animosity among the nations which long years of peace have not been able completely to subdue.

Europe at this moment presents the melancholy spectacle of an "armed peace." Her mighty legions are ready to take the field; and it is feared that, under these melancholy circumstances, a single spark from the torch of War may wrap the world in flames. May God avert so terrible a catastrophe!

The great questions of peace and war are confided to the hands of those to whom the government of the nations has been entrusted. Their responsibility is as great as their power; and while the Congress would earnestly pray that "the God of Peace" may deign to preside over their councils, it would implore them, in the name of the dearest interests of humanity, civilization, and religion, promptly to adopt the most effective measures for preventing a return of the horrors of war, and for securing to all nations the blessings of a solid and lasting peace.

The substitution of arbitration for war would be an immense step towards this object; the principle and the means for giving it effect might be embodied in special treaties, but the progress of sound political opinions leads still farther. The convening of a Congress, composed of the most enlightened and eminent men of all countries, for the purpose of framing an international code, which shall place the relations between the different nations on a solid and intelligible basis; and the institution of a High Court of Nations, for the final adjudication of moot questions in accordance with the great and comprehensive principles of such a code, would not only remove the causes of war, but cement a noble and holy alliance between both governments and peoples.

In anticipation of so great a result, it is desirable that the necessity of a general and simultaneous disarmament should take place, as such an act, without compromising the dignity or impairing the strength of governments, would be the surest guarantee for the preservation of general peace and the advancement of public prosperity.

The Congress is fully aware that the force of circumstances, the progress of modern industry and commerce, the greater facility and frequency of communication between the nations, the diffusion of knowledge, and the more elevated sentiments of humanity and religion, all tend to prevent the recurrence of war; but it is not less assured that it remains with the governments of the civilized world to put an end to that fatal and sanguinary custom, by adopting those wise and necessary measures which shall lead to so happy a result.

In submitting to statesmen the recommendations embodied in the resolutions, the Congress entertains a just and legitimate confidence that they will not be disregarded; and that the Governments of Europe and America, animated by an ardent and sincere desire to promote the welfare of the great commonwealth of nations, will determine, as in the performance of a sacred duty, to give them a practical application, and thus aid in securing the peace of the world.

Auguste Visschers	Belgium	President.
William Ewart,	England	Vice-Presidents.
Elihu Burritt	United States	
Francisque Bouvet	France	
—— Suringar	Holland	

Suicide of Lord Middleton.—Lord Middleton, a man in the prime of life, had been for some time rather eccentric in his manner, arising, it was understood, from family matters. He has latterly resided almost alone in the mansion in Pepperharrow-park, a short distance from Godalming. On the morning of Wednesday last, the old servant of his lordship's feeling uneasy at not seeing his master up at the usual time, went to his bed-room to see if he was ill, but on entering he found that his lordship was not there. He searched the house, and on entering a small room he found his master lying on the ground, and an appearance of blood issuing from his mouth. He instantly despatched the steward on horseback for the medical aid of Mr. Steadman, the family surgeon, but on his arrival he found that Lord Middleton had been dead some hours, and that death had been caused by the noxious fumes of charcoal. His lordship's will was lying on a table near, as well as a ring which he usually wore, and a pillow fetched from the deceased nobleman's bedroom was lying near the brasier, and on it his lordship's head was reclined. Letters were also found indicative of his lordship's intention to destroy his life. The afflicted lady of the deceased arrived at Pepperharrow-park on Thursday, and it is stated that she was in the act of writing to his lordship stating her intention of returning home, when the messenger arrived with the dreadful news. His lordship dies without issue, and is succeeded by Charles Brodricke, son of the late Archbishop of Cashel.

Railway Calls for November.—The calls on classes of railway shares, including English, Scotch, Irish, and Continental, amount for the month of November to £1,175,362, being £867,356 less than during the corresponding month of last year, when they were £2,042,718. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire alone, whose works are proceeding vigorously, calls up £300,000 of this sum.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE WAR WITH THE BOORS.

(From the *Examiner*.)

The perusal of the printed papers does not enable us to divine the causes which have led to this third Punic war, following as it does almost immediately on the second, with its wild waste of a million and a half of English money in a fruitless quarrel with savages. Sir Harry Smith's published "Warning to the Boors" says little or nothing on the subject. His Excellency's "Know, all ye assembled in arms, under one Pretorius, whom I have proscribed, that ye are British subjects, and that the act of your assembling in this ruthless manner is illegal, and in opposition to her Majesty's sovereign will—you are all guilty of rebellion," is not satisfactory, being only the opinion of Sir Harry Smith.

The case of the Boors is simply stated by themselves in a printed document, bearing the signatures of 1,050 farmers; and although it may not be good law, it exhibits, at all events, some good reason. The remonstrants, it should not be forgotten, are the seventh generation of Dutch who have been settled at the Southern Promontory of Africa, in the enjoyment of their own language, laws, manners, and institutions. They complain that, compelled to adopt a foreign code of laws, they found themselves obliged to live among native hordes, left in the enjoyment, or rather in the abuse of their barbarous institutions. They state that during the wars which sprung up between the English and the Kaffirs, they were harassed and plundered, and never remunerated for their losses. In a word, their position, they state, became intolerable; and a large body of them, with what they could carry away, resolved on emigration. They crossed the Orange river, purchased lands from the Kaffirs, and formed an independent settlement, in a land which at the time was not British.

Such a step is one which no people tolerably civilized ever takes except under the pressure of a dire necessity, and the bare fact of the emigration is conclusive of the necessity. Allegiance implies protection; and when there is no protection, it follows that there can be no legitimate claim of allegiance. Sir Harry Smith's "ye are guilty of rebellion," therefore, however quaint and peremptory, is hardly reasonable.

Sir Harry enumerates, in his "warning to the Boors," all the benefits which he, Sir Harry, has conferred on them; and as the catalogue is very brief, we may enumerate them. He has allowed them, he says, to hold their own lands in perpetuity, instead of an expiring lease of forty years, as had been first laid down to them. He has legalized all their marriages. He has, on the way from Holland, two ministers of religion and some schoolmasters for their edification. He has allowed them "almost entirely" to govern themselves: and finally, he adds, "I have rendered the districts of Bloem Fontein and Caledon happy,—most happy and grateful to me."

The Boors are by no means satisfied by these kind assurances, and their happiness and gratitude are evinced in the old shape of appearing in arms, to the number of 1,000, to dispute their benefactor's entrance into their territory. Sir Harry Smith, however, as his proclamation states, "for the benefit of good men and God's church," passes the Orange river on caoutchouc pontoons which he had brought along with him from England, and with artillery, cavalry, three of her Majesty's regiments of foot, and certain Kaffir auxiliaries, attacks the Boors posted among the ridges of some low hills, and without artillery, cavalry, allies, or entrenchments. The Boors are, of course, defeated and dispersed, with the loss of forty-nine killed, and—as is supposed—one hundred and fifty wounded; while of the victors there are eight killed and thirty-eight wounded: for the Boors, it would appear, fought bravely.

It is hardly necessary to add that the English troops conducted themselves with their usual reliable intrepidity. Their gallant commander, too, was as active as at Aliwal, although it was hardly so necessary. He was himself grazed by a ball in the foot, and his horse shot in the nose. His Excellency, indeed, is ever present, whether in the field or cabinet. So, under his official title, he appears ten times in one of his own short proclamations; and four-and-twenty times as the pronoun of the first person in his "warning to the Boors," although the latter consists of only nine short paragraphs.

Meanwhile, the Boors, although defeated and dispersed, are not subdued. Their numbers, to judge by the signatures of the farmers, cannot be fewer than 5,000; and with the capability of moving with their flocks and herds almost as easily as a tribe of nomade Tartars or Arabs, there is no saying to what amount of trouble and expense they may not put us. With the loss of their lands, and the loss of two hundred in killed and wounded, reconciliation would seem, at all events, hopeless.

THE WEST RIDING ELECTION.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

We know not what course the West Riding may pursue. It may be that the Whig gentry may choose so to worship a name as to disregard all the qualities and circumstances that would otherwise govern their judgments; and that they may separate themselves from the bulk of their party for the sake of pleasing a man of title. It may even be that mere Whigs among the mercantile classes may shut their eyes to everything but the fascination of Wentworth-house. And moreover, it may be that the Tories may support Mr. Fitzwilliam, in gratitude for his father's letter of last year, and because his own address contains nothing that might not have proceeded from a Tory pen. All these things may be; and because a contest for the Riding is expensive, and times are bad, and no very likely candidate is at hand to represent the real opinions of the constituency, Mr. Fitzwilliam may slip into the seat unopposed. Should these things be so—should the West Riding be thus humbled, thus injured—we shall feel that the glory is indeed departed.

For our own parts, we are quite prepared to see the Hon. Charles W. W. Fitzwilliam, if once in Parliament, supporting Lord John Russell's forthcoming measure for taking the whole Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland into the pay of the State. If we remember rightly, Earl Fitzwilliam has avowed himself favourable to such a measure, only charging the expense on the land of Ireland, and not on the Consolidated Fund. Certain we are that such a measure, in whatever form, would deeply grieve a vast proportion of the West Riding electors—would outrage their religious convictions, and appear to them in the light of an enormous evil. It would not only be a scandal in the eyes of all Protestants who regard the acts of the Government as compromising the people, but it would be a giant step towards the *universal endowment of every form of religion*—a policy which we abhor with our whole souls, as dishonouring to sacred truth, demeaning to all religion, paralyzing to the best energies and independent feelings of the people, and in the end no less dangerous to Government itself than to the liberties of the nation whose teachers are thus placed in golden bonds.

We know not what steps the Committee appointed at Wakefield may think it prudent to take in this distressing emergency. Everything depends on the feelings and views of the electors—on the earnestness and strength with which they may manifest them. We will not yet despair of the West Riding.

(From the *Leeds Times*.)

The meeting at Wakefield, yesterday, consisting of delegates from all the polling districts in the Riding, passed three resolutions; the first expressing dissatisfaction that Mr. Fitzwilliam, in his address, had avoided all allusion to the views set forth at Normanton, on four great public questions; the second stating that, inasmuch as his opinions are "not yet formed" on these questions, or are in opposition to those expressed in the Normanton resolution, the assembled electors distinctly and emphatically declare "that they cannot give him their support;" and the third, of a more general nature, setting forth, as indispensable conditions of their support of any candidate, that he must be in favour of free trade, reduction of the national expenditure, a gradual and safe extension of the suffrage, and opposed to any further endowment of religion by the State. The last clause was the only one which caused any difference of opinion; out of the hundred electors present there were eight or nine, it appears, so extremely Whiggish as to be in favour of State endowments. On what pretence they took part in a meeting of "Liberals" it is not for us to conceive. With this exception, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The last resolution is not up to our mark. But the matter now has taken a new form. The great point to be aimed at is to break up the Fitzwilliam domination, and for the accomplishment of this purpose, some concessions may be submitted to, in order to unite the Reformers of the Riding.

As a natural sequence of the Wakefield resolutions, another candidate must be started in the Liberal interest; otherwise the whole affair will be a disreputable sham! The Reformers have openly and emphatically thrown off Master Fitzwilliam; they have declared him unfit to represent the Riding; and it would now be sheer cowardice, or vile treachery, to permit him, by remaining inactive, quietly to assume the position for which he is declared to be incompetent.

In Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Wakefield, and all the populous towns of the West Riding, the universal feeling, amongst the Reformers, is one of indignation at the shameless presumption of the Fitzwilliam family. The spirit of the Riding is up! Let not the "leaders" of the popular party show themselves unworthy of their position by an exhibition of pusillanimity or vacillation. A committee has been appointed to ascertain the sense of the Riding as to bringing forward another candidate. Let this be done in the only effectual way, be calling meetings of the Liberal electors in Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Wakefield, and all the other great centres of population. We have no fear of the issue. But what is done must be done quickly. To hesitate is to sacrifice all.

Reform in Cambridge University.—Speaking of the important alterations just adopted in their system of education by the authorities of Cambridge University, the *Spectator* says:—

Cambridge, however, has now taken the initiative in admitting the moral and physical sciences to full academical privileges; and Oxford must follow perforce. The consequences of that bold step are more vast than distinct to the present view. Some of those sciences, in their less recognised methods of pursuit, have already caused no small embarrassment to the fixed relations of theology with the Universities, and now they are to be brought within the direct cognizance of the veteran establishments. Expedients for obviating still more perplexing embarrassment will demand great solicitude and ingenuity in the reformers, and they should rather meet than evade the difficulties in their path. We perceive three alternative courses; but it is the unperceived fourth course which is wanted. One would be, to teach the sciences as they were settled before any recent inquiries of a very disturbing kind: geology, for instance, would be taught as the Dean of York would teach it. Or a kind of compromise might be effected, and scientific inquiry might be carried on in a sort of hierology, with a secret meaning to the initiated and another to the

vulgar; a plan which would allow the Bucklands and Sedgwicks all their desired activity, but would no doubt lead to very perplexing considerations. The third course would be, perfect freedom of scientific inquiry; leaving geology, chemistry, natural and experimental science, and moral science, as free as the elements of which they treat, without regard to the fixed nature of theological doctrine, or the exigencies of the learned corporations as schools for the priesthood. To discover the fourth course, would be a service of more practical value than to find out the North-west passage.

Louis Napoleon's Eagle.—A "Lover of Truth," in the *Chronicle*, comes forward to vindicate the common sense of Louis Napoleon as regards the well-known eagle that was carried "with him in his Boulogne expedition." The "Lover of Truth" has been somewhat tardy in the exhibition of his love, otherwise he might have come to the rescue of Napoleon's nephew years ago. But then the nephew was not a candidate for the cocked-hat, grey coat, and boots, of uncle deceased. What says the "Lover?"—

It is commonly believed that Prince Louis Napoleon carried a tame eagle with him in his Boulogne expedition, and that the said eagle played a prominent part in the affair. I am informed on good authority that this is altogether a mistake. The eagle fell in the way of one of his officers, who purchased it, and brought it on board as *de bon augure*. The Prince saw the probable ridicule, and wished it to be let loose in the Channel; but the unlucky bird had lost the use of its wings, and was unable to resume its liberty.

How excellently well the eagle carried out the augury. The eagle had lost the use of its wings. The Prince was caged in Ham. The eagle is—we believe even now—at the abattoir of Boulogne, fed upon blood and garbage. Now the eagle is the type of military glory, and what is glory itself, rightly considered, but a thing that lives on slaughter?—*Jerrold's Newspaper*.

The Quarter's Mortality.—On Wednesday the Registrar-General issued his official return for the third quarter of the present year. We find that the mortality in the quarter is below the average. Only 43,445 deaths were registered, which is less by 6,034 than the 49,479 deaths registered in the September quarter of 1847, and 7,960 less than 51,405—the number registered in the September quarter of 1846. The mortality of the country, it should be recollected, was low in the three years 1843, 1844, 1845, and in the first quarter of 1846: a slight increase took place in the spring quarter of 1846; in the summer a great mortality broke out, and continued through the autumn, as well as the whole of the year 1847, until influenza raged epidemically at the close of the year 1847, and was then, and in the winter of 1848, fatal to thousands. A remarkable improvement was apparent in the spring of the year 1848, and was still more obvious in the summer quarter. While the deaths in the summers of 1846 and 1847 were 8,660 and 5,986 above, the deaths in the summer of 1848 were 809 below, the corrected average.

A Fatal Accident on the South-Western Railway occurred at the Farnborough Station on Friday night. A gentleman who had been out shooting with a party of friends approached one of the trains, when he slipped and fell headforemost into the narrow space between the wheels and the wall of the platform. The unfortunate gentleman was eventually got out, but the injuries he had sustained were so severe, that he had expired before he was extricated.

The Mayoress of Liverpool and the Cradle.—In January last, Mrs. Horsfall, the wife of the Mayor of Liverpool, gave birth to a daughter: it was an ancient custom on the occasion of an increase to the Mayor's family during his year of office, for the corporation to present to the Mayoress a silver cradle. The burgesses of Liverpool have carried out the usage; and on Saturday week the cradle was presented to the lady. The *Liverpool Albion* gives this description of it. "The cradle is a fairy-like model, of the value of £120; and is a beautiful work of art, placed under a glass shade, forming a magnificent ornament for the drawing-room. The general form of the body is that of the nautilus shell, which was chosen as being appropriate to a seaport town; on which is chased, in high relief, a group of figures, representing a mother placing in the arms of its father their new-born child. Supporting the medallion on which the figures are placed, are two angels, with expanded wings; and issuing from beneath them, and under the medallion, are beautiful scrolls of poppies and lilies, emblems of Sleep and Peace. On the top of the scroll or apex sits the genius of Liverpool; and at the foot stands the Liver, the ancient bearing of the arms of the town. The cot rests at each end on axles, so as to allow it to rock backwards and forwards. These are passed through the stems of two large sea-weeds or lavers. At the bottom of their stems are two sea-fish, resting on a richly chased ground or shore, strewed over with shells, coralines, fuchi, and other marine plants and objects; and at the base of the whole, which is of an oval and indented form, on one side is written the following:—

"YE SPIRIT OF YE LEGENDE.

"Gif Leverpooles good maior ad everre be
Made fatherre inne hys yere off maioraltee,
Thenne sal be giften, bye ye townmenne free,
Ane silverre cradle too hys fair ladye."

On the other side is a prose explanation of the circumstances under which the gift was presented.

A woman has been killed at Moorcraft, near Loxley, by the fall of part of the floor of a house: it threw her into an old coal-pit over which the building had been erected; and she perished, not from the fall, but from the foul air in the pit.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

CONFERENCE OF THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.

A numerous and highly respectable assemblage of the friends to the great and growing cause of universal peace met at the Hall of Commerce, on Tuesday morning, the 31st ultimo, to consider various practical points and future operations necessarily arising out of the advancing character of their movement. The meeting had been called by circular, and in obedience to the call gentlemen assembled on the occasion from different and distant parts of the kingdom, and a collection of more businesslike men is very rarely seen. They evidently had the great cause at heart, and their whole bearing evinced a sober determination of purpose, that nothing short of confidence in ultimate success could have produced.

Joseph Sturge, Esq., of Birmingham, having been voted to the chair, proceeded to open the business by explaining its nature and objects, and described the character of the interview between the deputation and Lord John Russell. Messrs. Richard, Scoble, Fry, and Stokes, were appointed secretaries to the Conference, and a large number of letters of adhesion to the cause from eminent men at home and abroad were read or reported, among whom were the names of Dr. Dick, of Dundee, Dr. Mortimer, of London, Dr. John Pye Smith, of Homerton, Mr. Simpson, of Trinity College, Cambridge, &c. &c.

The address to the Governments of Europe and America, adopted at Brussels, was also read. The time and place of holding another Congress on the continent of Europe was then discussed at length, and with great intelligence, at the close of which it was unanimously resolved that another Congress should be held at the most suitable time and place; and a further discussion having ensued, it was resolved with equal unanimity that preference should be given to Paris as the place, and to August, 1849, as the time.

The necessity of spreading more extensively on the continent the proceedings at the recent Congress at Brussels was then discussed, and it was resolved that a full and authentic account of that Congress should be published in the French language.

The importance of introducing the question of arbitration to the House of Commons was then considered, and after a close examination it was referred to the committee to obtain the services of some influential member of that House for this purpose; and it was also resolved that suitable measures should be taken to stimulate the constituencies throughout the country to influence their representatives to support the question whenever it shall come before the House.

A committee, consisting of thirty-two gentlemen, residing in London and its vicinity, was then appointed to carry into effect the resolutions and recommendations of the Conference, with power to add to their number. It was also resolved with great unanimity that a special fund of not less than £5,000 should be raised for the accomplishment of these various objects, and that the friends of peace throughout the country should be recommended to contribute liberally to this special effort. The committee having been duly authorized and instructed to adopt suitable measures for carrying into effect the resolutions of the Conference, the meeting closed with a very general conviction that the earnestness which had been displayed was a presage of more extended success to the cause of peace throughout the world.

GREAT MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.

A meeting on this subject, convened by the gentlemen who took part in the recent Congress at Brussels, was held in the Town-hall at Birmingham, on Thursday night. The interest excited by the affair may be estimated by the fact that the immense building was crowded in every part (a very unusual thing); indeed, there could not have been less than from nine to ten thousand persons present, including a very large number of ladies, who graced the galleries. M. Visschers, the Belgian representative, was received with great applause, and every possible manifestation of a cordial greeting was adopted. Dr. Bowring, M.P., Mr. Ewart, M.P., and other gentlemen, were also present.

Mr. R. T. Cadbury, a venerable and highly respectable member of the Society of Friends, was called to the chair.

Mr. J. Scoble, who was amongst the earliest speakers, said that the thousands who stood before him was a convincing proof that the noble assemblage of philanthropists, who had gathered together at Brussels, had not done so to promote a cause in which Englishmen took no interest. He entered into a statement of the object of the movement, which was to realize some of those great principles which would have the effect of removing from the nations of Christendom the cause of war. He remarked on the hospitality, the courtesy, the kindness, and the high consideration, with which the Belgian people had received the English delegates, and expressed a hope that if a similar congress was held in this country, that Englishmen would endeavour to imitate—they could not surpass—the noble example which had been set them by their brethren in Belgium. He congratulated his auditory on the fact that the entire press of Belgium, with an exception or two, that of France, and an influential portion of that of England, was in favour of this movement; and expressed a hope that the day was not far distant when men would proclaim on earth as in heaven, an universal peace and good-will with each other.

Mr. Joseph Sturge moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting entirely sympathized with the late Peace Congress at Brussels, and in its purpose of devising other means for the settlement of international disputes than by an appeal to arms. After some general observations with reference to the movement, Mr. Sturge adverted to the fact of its having been determined to offer two thousand francs for a prize essay on the subject of the like conference at Brussels, the same to be awarded at the Congress to assemble at Paris next year. There was a general feeling (he said) amongst the friends of the cause that a motion, or possibly an address to the Crown, should be made on the subject in the next session of Parliament; and it afforded him some satisfaction to inform them that a gentleman who had already so nobly and manfully fought the battle of the people had consented to take charge of it. The individual to whom he referred was Mr. Cobden. He had hopes, too, yet for the future, seeing that there were at that time, in Birmingham, nearly double the number of persons employed in making steel pens that there were in the manufacture of instruments of destruction.—This resolution having been seconded, was put, and unanimously carried, as was also one to the following effect, moved by

The Rev. J. A. James:—"That, in the opinion of the meeting, conventions of the people of different nations to promote the cause of universal peace and brotherhood are, in themselves, eminently calculated to prevent any future hostile collision; and that the meeting hailed with satisfaction and delight the presence of M. Visschers and the other delegates at the late Congress at Brussels." In the course of his remarks, Mr. James expressed his thankfulness that peace congresses were not now merely proposed, but that they were turned into reality; and he declared it to be his opinion that a candle had been lighted at Brussels which would not be extinguished until the whole earth was filled with its light. The men of Birmingham hailed M. Visschers as the messenger of peace, and they loved him for the sake of the good cause he was so nobly fostering, and the influence of which was daily extending. [Mr. James extended his hand to the distinguished foreigner, on which the whole audience rose, and cheered for several minutes.]

Dr. Bowring, M.P., and Mr. Ewart, M.P., subsequently addressed the meeting, as did also M. Visschers, who spoke in French, Dr. Bowring acting as interpreter.

He asked leave of the President to address to them some words of thanks for the reception given him, which was not that given to a stranger; but was the welcome of a friend A few years ago a gentleman, then in obscurity, came to visit Birmingham—so remarkable on many accounts—not to study the manners and laws and customs of the town, nor to study the various local municipal and social institutions of the place; but practically to instruct himself with reference to that industry for which the town was noted. His affection and attention were more particularly interested, because that gentleman was associated with the town which in Brussels was known as the Belgian Birmingham. And this same man, in later times, had the honour and privilege of being called to preside over the first Peace Congress at Brussels [cheers]. It had now been his privilege, as the president and representative of that body, associated with many friends he saw around him, to come into this country, and to be welcomed by the Prime Minister of England. He thought that his task was completed when that, its first object, had been gained; and he expected not to have had the pleasure of coming there and receiving the reception they had given him, and the welcome they had extended to him. There was a great resemblance between Birmingham and the town of which he was an inhabitant. In Liege, as in Birmingham, minds, amidst all the contests, were tranquil, and hands were occupied [cheers]. All of them were acquainted with the disorders taking place in Europe; and that only two countries—Old England and Young Belgium—enjoyed perfect peace [renewed cheers]. Holy Writ told them that when the Jews returned from captivity, and engaged in rebuilding the capital, they held in one hand their materials for building, and in the other they held instruments of defence; so, though two men were called on they could hardly perform the duties of one. And such was the position of a great part of the continent. And so it was among the Arabs. While one Bedouin cultivated the land, it frequently required another to protect him. Modern civilization was so delicate—so exquisite in choice of terms, that they called this state of things an armed peace [laughter]. He would not speak, as other gentlemen had referred to it, of the evils war had brought on this country. It was sufficiently evident by the fact that the present military expenses of the country amounted to £18,000,000 annually. He thanked the delegates of Birmingham for the words of peace and friendship they had spoken in the capital of his country. He would hardly dare to occupy their time by speaking of the blessings of peace. One of their poets, Thomson, had said that "beauty when unadorned's adorned the most" [cheers]. And another of their poets, Moore, had told them what peace was. He gave as his adieux his hope that the first peace might be theirs—that of the bosom; and then domestic peace; and then national peace; peace among citizens, peace with friends in Europe, and peace with the world [cheers]. Honoured as he had been, no language was sufficient to thank them; but they might be assured that when he returned to his own home and to his brothers at Liege, he should not forget to tell of his brothers at Birmingham [loud cheers].

Elihu Burritt, who was received with repeated acclamations, made one of those eloquently poetical addresses peculiar to himself.

He said that the Gospel of the Providence of God had conspired to make the present movement one of deep interest and great expectation to Christians and philanthropists. The light of Divine truth, which ages ago was cast like a solitary torch into the Egyptian darkness which brooded over the world, was beginning to shine brighter and brighter unto the perfect day. The clouds, and chaos, and tempests, and confusion, were rolling away, disclosing that great truth which spanned the whole heaven of humanity as with a rainbow—"God

hath made of one blood all nations of men" [cheers]. Strange, startling, obnoxious truth, that the Angel of the Covenant had proclaimed, standing by the throne of Omnipotence. The principalities and powers of darkness had leagued with man to put out that light, which the tyrants could not bear. "Put out that light!" had been the watchword of war; and like the Apocalyptical dragon, it had deluged the world with blood. To put out that light the slave, at the bidding of despotism, made a shield of his manacles, ran with his master to the battle, and when they mingled their blood, the sorrowing angel saw that the blood of that slave was as pure, and as much human, as any that ever throbbed in royal veins. The earth had been one vast battle-field, on which the nations had waged war with God, His Gospel, and religion. Religion!—world-wide mistaken religion. They saw its votaries, with hands upraised, with eyes glaring a fire that never burned in heaven, call men to rush into the combat. She had stood upon the altar, covered as if with the Ægis of Jupiter, beckoning them on with the one hand, and holding in the other the instruments of war. The chiefs of the earth heard the summons and obeyed; the Scandinavian champions came hurrying on; the tartaned Scot, who fought at Bannockburn, marched on; the mail-clad Southern followed fast; they merged their feuds, while the clarion of a holy war resounded from hill to glen, from mountain to the sea. Mustered under the standard of the cross, they were led to place the banner upon Jerusalem's walls; and there they left their bones as a testimony to the Pagan that they had no part or lot in the sacrifice of Calvary. From the first battle-field to the last, the combat had been waged with the great truth. Had they succeeded; had they put out the light? Nations had been crushed in the struggle—crowns had fallen like the stars in the Apocalypse—and still the angel of the gospel stood with folded wings, and amidst the crash was heard the sound of his trumpet, proclaiming, "God hath made of one blood all nations of men!" Christians heard the sound in the harmonies of the world, in voiceless things that communed with the human soul, in the music of the birds, in the voice of the wave, in the night winds, in the whisper of summer breezes, in the humble flower, the lily and the rose: and here and there, above, about, and around, in earth, and air, and heaven; they read its autograph written in every sunbeam, in every dewdrop distilled from the far-off ocean—all, all, was sent on a mission of love, and in all the Christian saw, written as with fire, "God hath made of one blood all nations of men!" [Cheers.] Almost every acre of that fair world was blushing with the red blood of some Abel, that cried to God to pursue the man that dared to slay his brother. The bones of their fathers left at Waterloo, "plead like angels trumpet tongued against their taking off." The bloody phantom, glory, summoned them on—they fought like fiends, but they mingled at last. The ponderous millstones of the Belgian farmer mingled their bones in one common dust, and the grinder's hand merged their nationalities in every handful of dust he cast upon his fields. One brotherhood was the truth proclaimed by the apostles in anthems. The silence of centuries still proclaimed it. And, as time rolled on, would the great truth start into men's ears, "God hath made of one blood all nations of men!"

Amidst long-continued applause Mr. Burritt concluded by an impassioned appeal in behalf of the principles of peace.

The Rev. A. O'NEIL, Mr. Alderman PALMER, Mr. Councillor BALDWIN, the Rev. J. SIBREE, and other gentlemen, afterwards addressed the meeting; the sentiments of each were enthusiastically received, and the meeting terminated shortly after 10 o'clock. A considerable sum was subscribed in aid of the funds required to carry on the movement.

MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—On Friday evening there was a great meeting in Manchester. Mr. Kershaw, M.P., presided, and Mr. Scoble, Mr. Wm. Ewart, M.P., Mr. C. Hindley, M.P., Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr. Prentice, and Mr. Vincent, addressed the meeting, but the speech of M. Visschers, of Brussels (interpreted sentence by sentence by Dr. Bowring, M.P., for the advantage of such of the audience as did not understand the French language), seemed to create the greatest interest. Elihu Burritt also delivered an address in favour of peace principles, which commanded attention.

JOHN MITCHEL.—A correspondent in Burntisland writes, on Tuesday, "I have just had a conversation with a shipmaster, who within these three weeks passed a day or two at Bermuda, where, he informs me, he saw Mr. John Mitchel walking on the quay, and looking well. Mitchel wore his own clothes, and my friend learned that only once a month, when the Governor inspects the convicts, was he compelled to wear the dress of a convict. He was lodged on board the hulk, but had the privilege of walking the quay throughout the day. Mitchel had been asked to assist in writing up or keeping the convict books, but refused, saying he would no nothing for the Government. In this every one must think that the hot-headed man acted at least ungratefully, seeing that this same Government grants him so extraordinary privileges."—*Caledonian Mercury.*

A MAN who, by a railway accident, had lost one of his legs adopted the plan of exhibiting in the market-place of Lincoln a rough sketch of himself and the rail at the moment the carriage was passing over his leg; and underneath the picture the words, "They won't give me nothing."

CHARTIST TOWN-COUNCILLORS.—Amongst the persons elected to the office of town-councillor for the borough of Leeds, on Wednesday last, was Mr. Joseph Barker, printer, of Wortley, the proposed candidate for Bolton, who it will be remembered was arrested on a charge of seditious conspiracy on the eve of the election. Mr. Barker was put forward by the Chartists of the Holbeck ward. In the West ward also the Chartists succeeded in electing one of the councillors, but in the South ward Mr. Barker's brother, who stood on the same interest, was defeated.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS.

TRIAL OF MR. O'DOHERTY.

The trial of Mr. O'Doherty commenced before the commission on Monday week. No additional evidence was offered beyond that given at the last trial; but the Attorney-General contended for a reading of the law somewhat different from that given to a former jury by the Lord Chief Baron. He submitted that the offence did not rest in the composition, but in the publication of the treasonable articles. The case was adjourned till Tuesday. In the course of Mr. Butt's speech, he diverged considerably into political topics, and provoked such criticisms in reply from the Solicitor-General, that the judges were obliged to interfere several times, and rebuke unseemly personalities. Eventually, each counsel apologized to the other for this behaviour. Mr. Butt's defence rested on the law of the case. He admitted that his client had published sedition, but denied that his acts supported the charge of treasonable conspiracy. The lengthened cross-examination, and the squabblings of counsel, protracted the case till Wednesday.

On that day Mr. Justice Crampton summed up. He laid down the disputed law with clearness:—

Sir Michael Foster said, "The overt acts undoubtedly do discover the man's intention." It would be monstrous to say that the intention could not be established without some evidence extrinsic, and over and beyond the publication itself. If there were no other evidence, the publication was evidence to satisfy the jury, not only of the publication itself, but also of the intention imputed. It was a maxim of law that what a man intended to do was to be presumed from what he had done. What a man had done or said was evidence of what he intended. If he said his intention was different from that which the publication would primarily import, then it devolved upon him to show that he had a different intention. If the jury considered that the publications, or any of them, had been brought home to the prisoner, and that they manifested the intents described in the indictment, or either of them, then the indictment was sustained: if they were not satisfied on the evidence that the prisoner published those articles—if they did not believe that the intents ascribed, or any of them, were clearly deducible from those papers or some of them—then the jury ought to acquit the prisoner. The publication fastened the responsibility on the actual publisher; and if the prisoner would relieve himself from that responsibility, he was bound to show he was not criminally responsible because he had taken no part in the transaction.

The jury deliberated some hours; and returned once for a copy of the indictment, and again for the manuscript of the indictment; ultimately they found a verdict of "Guilty" on the fifth count, and "Not guilty" on all the rest. The fifth count was the general one for compassing to levy war, and it contained all the articles charged as treasonable.

On Friday Mr. K. J. O'Doherty was brought up in custody. Judge Crampton sentenced the prisoner to transportation for ten years. Mr. O'Doherty then addressed the Court:—

I can say, with perfect truth, that I had but one object in view. I did feel deeply for the sufferings of my fellow-countrymen, and I desired, I confess, by all means consistent with a manly and honourable resistance, to put an end to that suffering. It is very true, and I will confess it, that I desired an open resistance of the people to the Government which, in my judgment, entailed those sufferings on them. I used the terms "honourable resistance" in order that I might refer in terms of the strongest disapproval to one of the articles brought forward against me, in which the writer of it made a suggestion of throwing burning hoops on the soldiery. I never saw that article, nor did I know anything about it until I read it in the newspaper; and I did not bring the only person who could prove that fact on the table, because he was the writer of the article; and I knew that in doing so I would be only at your court-house doors handing him over to the law. With respect to myself, I trust that I shall be enabled to bear the sentence of the jury with all the forbearance due to what I believe to be the punishment of twelve conscientious enemies to me; and to endure the wrath of the Government, whose mouth-piece they were, with all due patience. But I never will cease to deplore the unhappy destiny which gave me birth in this wretched country, and compelled me, an Irishman, to take my stand in the dock, and receive at your hands a felon's doom for discharging what I conceived, and still conceive to be, my duty to my country.

The sentence upon Mr. O'Doherty was not expected to be so severe. He is an extremely young man, not more than twenty-two, and his high character for humanity and the recommendation of the jury induced the public to believe that though the sentence would be severe the punishment would not so nearly approach that of those who preceded him in his career.

TRIAL OF MR. R. D. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Richard Dalton Williams, the partner of Mr. O'Doherty in the ownership of the *Tribune*, was brought to trial at Dublin on Thursday.

The case differed from that of O'Doherty in the point that no evidence whatever was offered that Mr. Williams had written either of the articles charged as treasonable. The Attorney-General contended that the guilt lay in the *publication*, and that it was immaterial who wrote or printed the articles. He threw the onus on the prisoner of proving that he was ignorant of the treasonable nature of what he had published.

The proofs were confined to the formal evidences of ownership and publication.

Mr. Ferguson was counsel for the prisoner. His opening speech was rhetorical in its ground of defence. Mr. Williams, he said, was no Red Republican, no Communist, no Infidel, but a pious Christian, a gentleman, and after Moore the first living poet in Ireland. He was a medical man and a man of exquisite feeling: in his calling he saw the harrowing extent of the sufferings of the destitute Irish poor: brought in contact with woe and misery, and yet knowing the abundance in the land, his feelings moved him to the strongest dissatisfaction—not to say disaffection—with a state of things which amidst plenty allowed his countrymen to perish by thousands. Coming from the abodes of desolation, his eyes met the splendour of the Executive Government, and his heart swelled with indignation; and, obeying the dictates of an ardent disposition, he became a joint proprietor of this paper,—the tone of some of whose articles could be neither extenuated nor defended: thus in an evil hour he became nominally identified with a paper which he did not project and which he did not fully control. As to the articles now charged, they appeared while Mr. Williams was confined by illness to his residence some miles from town.

The evidence for the defence went to show that the prisoner was ill during the fortnight in which the papers appeared; but he was not wholly confined to his house. The case was adjourned to next day.

The trial of Mr. Dalton Williams concluded on Friday evening, the result being a verdict of "acquittal," as the jury could not be persuaded to convict on any but the third count, that is, guilty only so far as being the publisher of the newspaper, without intent to depose or levy war, &c. Mr. Williams was then discharged from custody.

The *Times* correspondent at Dublin reports that offers had been made on the part of Government, both to Mr. O'Doherty and Mr. Dalton Williams, to compromise the prosecutions commenced against them, on the condition of their voluntary expatriation. Mr. O'Doherty was to leave the kingdom; but the terms were more merciful in Mr. Williams's case, "inasmuch as all that was asked to satisfy the ends of justice was self-expatriation, for a limited period, from Ireland, with liberty to fix his place of retreat in any other part of the United Kingdom, should it not suit his convenience to undertake a journey to the Continent or elsewhere out of the British dominions." "Until Mr. Williams's connexion with the *Tribune*," says the writer whom we quote, "he had been one of the earliest and most spirited contributors to the poetry department of the *Nation*, and many of his verses bear the impress of a genius of no common order."

Lord Clarendon, we are informed, has contributed an additional £1,000 to the Royal Agricultural Society's funds, with a view of increasing the number of practical instructors in the science of agriculture.—*Globe.*

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—Winter prospects are not improving. Treason and insurrection are crushed, but assassiation and plunder, quite as a matter of course, follow upon the cessation of political agitation. The following is from the *King's County Chronicle*:—"PARSONSTOWN, Thursday Evening.—This morning, between eight and nine o'clock, as Major Phibbs, Staff-officer of Pensioners, accompanied by Sergeant Grant (who acted as his clerk), was proceeding on a car from this town to Roscrea, for the purpose of issuing out the monthly pay to the out-pensioners in that district, they were attacked at Clonkelly, within about two miles of this town, by a party of six or eight men, all of whom were armed with blunderbusses and pistols. The party stopped the car, presented their arms, and demanded money. Poor Grant having hesitated to comply, one of the ruffians fired; the contents entered his heart, and deprived him of life in a few moments. The banditti then compelled Major Phibbs to give up his cashbox containing £180 in small notes and silver, with which they decamped. The Major then had the body of Grant placed on the car and drove to the military barracks, which are situate about a mile from the scene of outrage. Information of the attack having reached this town, Sub-Inspector Duncan, and a party of police, immediately proceeded in the direction which the assassins had taken, and searched the country for several miles round. The Earl of Rosse, with the local magistrates, and several of the respectable inhabitants, also soon followed, together with about 500 men of the 59th and 89th Regiments. A diligent, but as yet ineffectual search was made for the assassins. An inquest will be held to-morrow.—5 o'clock. The police have not yet returned. It is reported that they have obtained some clue to the murderers." The *Leinster Express* has some additional particulars:—"Our Borris-in-Ossory correspondent, in allusion to the above murders, says—'Four most ferocious-looking fellows, handcuffed across jaunting cars, have been just lodged in the Borris-in-Ossory Bridewell. These four persons have been arrested for shooting Sergeant Grant on Thursday morning. At the time of their arrest they had their fares paid for Dublin at the Ballybrophy station. The sergeant fired one shot. After the robbery the eight men divided the booty between them. One of these four fellows has been already tried for shooting at Connors, steward to Mr. White, of Charleville, and also for conspiracy to murder Mr. White himself, but escaped on account of the jury having disagreed three times.'" A Cavan paper has an account of an attempt to assassinate a gentleman who had the temerity to collect rents on a property over which he acted as agent. Further symptoms of the progress of the national distaste to pay rents are noticed by the same authority.

THE WRITS OF ERROR.—The record in Mr. O'Brien's case has not been made up yet. When the record is made up, counsel for the accused will assign their errors, and apply for a writ of *habeas*

corpus to have the accused brought up. It is not certain whether the case can be argued in the Queen's Bench this term, but most likely it will not. Messrs. Henn and Napier, Q.C., having stated their opinions on the writ of error in the case of Mr. O'Brien and the other prisoners convicted at Clonmel—in all of which the same point, relative to the non-delivery of a copy of the indictment and a list of the witnesses ten days before the trial—people in Dublin sanguinely expect to see those persons at large again, by the decision of the House of Lords. It is not expected that the decision of the Queen's Bench will be favourable. The question raised in Mr. Martin's case having been also raised in that of Mr. O'Doherty, a writ of error will be sued out in the latter case on the same ground. So that all these cases will be affected by the one decision.

Mr. Duffy still remains in custody of the gaoler of Newgate.

An Archbishop Hissed.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"Dublin, Nov. 3.—We had a strange and indecorous indication here yesterday, of how much our politics and our supposed religious persuasions are related to, and bear upon, each other. For several days it had been announced that the jubilee of the Church Missionary Society would be celebrated on that day at the Rotunda. At the appointed time, a large concourse assembled, and the Archbishop of Dublin was called upon to preside. No sooner, however, did his grace appear, than he had evidence from the body of the house that he would not have a comfortable position, and one of the speakers having designated him as 'Venerable Prelate,' a storm of groans and hisses arose, which proved most conclusively that some parties had come to the meeting moved by other influences than piety. Subsequently Dr. Whately's position became so disagreeable that he was compelled to leave the meeting at two o'clock, which he did, amid a shameful demonstration of groans and cries of 'Maynooth, Maynooth,' assailing him until he had passed out of the room. The business of the jubilee was then allowed to proceed." The manifestation of feeling towards the Archbishop, and the discreditable proceedings by which it was accompanied, which excited strong and general disapprobation, appeared to arise from the part which he had undertaken against the Rev. Mr. Gregg, for some persons at the door were heard saying, "He deserves it, for he drove Mr. Gregg from Dublin."

Irish Patriots in America.—The Irish excitement has entirely ceased among us. The directory having refused to give up the money in their hands, appear no longer in public. *Stat nominis umbra.* The refugee patriot Mr. M'Gee is here, and has published an address, in which he attributes the fall of Young Ireland to the conduct of the Irish priesthood.—*New York correspondent of the Daily News.*

The Potato Blight has now ceased in most parts of Ireland. The reports are much less unfavourable. An immense quantity—at least one-half of the crop, possibly two-thirds—has been destroyed; but the breadth sown was very extensive, and the produce unusually abundant. It is now likely that the residue of the crop will be saved, and will afford considerable alleviation of distress during the winter. —*Morning Chronicle.*

It is stated that the Treasury department at Dublin Castle is to be broken up, and a few clerks only retained to act under the head department in London.

The *Evening Packet* has reason to believe that it is in contemplation to abolish the Equity jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and to transfer the Equity business to the Court of Chancery. "Should the contemplated measure be carried into effect, it will involve the necessity of a Vice-Chancellor's Court, and an increase in the number of the Masters in Chancery. As a measure of economy, the proposition has, we believe, been brought under the consideration of the Treasury authorities, and has met with their approbation. Rumour has already selected an eminent Equity lawyer, now upon the Exchequer Bench, as likely to be the first occupant of the Vice-Chancellor's seat." [Mr. Baron Pennefather.]

Extraordinary Suicide.—A most extraordinary case of self-destruction was discovered on Tuesday night by some of the servants in the establishment of the Hon. Colonel Bagot, at 34, Eaton-square. A young woman, whose name was Emma Radwell, had been engaged as housemaid some time since, and on Tuesday she had permission to go out to visit some friends. She was not seen by any of the other domestics in the after part of the day, but this created no surprise, as it was supposed she had gone out to tea, as she expressed her intention to do after the permission she had obtained. It happened, however, that at eleven o'clock at night one of the servants went into a room at the top of the house, and three others followed her. It occurred to one of them, that the top of a cistern, used for supplying the nursery, which fastens level with the floor, was not so tight down as it should be, and she raised the flap for the purpose of forcing it down closer. She was then horrified at observing Emma Radwell crouched down in a sitting posture under the water, and quite dead. The most unaccountable part of the sad story is the small dimensions of the cistern, which has only an opening of about eighteen inches square, and so shallow that it was not supposed capable of holding a human being, and had there been any means for pulling the top down inside, taking this to be a case of suicide, there is no human probability of the body being discovered until decomposition took place. No reason can yet be assigned for this strange affair, except some expressions the deceased let fall, that she feared she should not do her work to satisfy her mistress.

SCOTLAND.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

Edinburgh, November 6th, 1848.

The cholera still rages in our city, and exhibits no signs of abatement. Yesterday (Sunday) there were twelve new cases, and six deaths. The total number of cases in Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven, since its commencement on the 4th of October, has been 393, and the deaths 213. It is somewhat singular that Edinburgh is the only town in Scotland as yet afflicted with this dreadful scourge. It is evident, from what we have witnessed here, that its ravages are, in a great measure, restricted to confined and filthy localities, such as the wards and closes of our West-row, Cowgate, and Canongate. These, however, are comparatively small sections of Edinburgh, which, from its being situated on three ridges of some elevation, is, perhaps, one of the best aired cities in the world, while the attention paid to keep its streets free from impurities has, for a number of years, been much to the credit of our police authorities. The cause of the prevalence of cholera in Edinburgh, then, seems unaccountable, and, as yet, lies hid among the mysterious arrangements of Providence.

The old Whig clique, that for many years ruled the destinies of this city with a lordly hand, sustained last week another most notable discomfiture. Notwithstanding the ever memorable rout and overthrow of this faction at the last city election, the leaders of it resolved to make a fresh attempt to regain their lost ascendency by placing a nominee of their own in the civic chair, as a successor to Mr. Black. They first fixed on Sir Adam Hay, a rank Tory, in the confident hope that this gentleman's status in life would counterbalance his disqualifications, and sufficiently recommend him to the electors of the city. The urgent solicitations which they addressed to Sir Adam were, however, unsuccessful, and he chose rather to remain in private life, than to become a catspaw in the hands of such parties. Disappointed in this quarter, they cast about for another candidate, and, at length, found one to their mind, in the person of Robert Chambers, Esq. This gentleman has earned for himself a considerable reputation by his writings on Scottish History, Topography, Antiquities, Geology, &c., and he is one of the few among literary men who have realized by their works an independent fortune. He deserves well of his country, too, for the immense stores of cheap literature which his publishing establishment has for many years given to the world; such a man, it was hoped, had a *prestige* in his favour, which the refined and intellectual citizens of the Modern Athens would be unable to resist. Here they were again doomed to disappointment, for, setting aside his literary merits, the great portion of the inhabitants were unable to perceive that Mr. Chambers could advance any claim, either by qualification, or desert to the honour to which the Whig clique had induced him to aspire. He has all his life been a mere literary recluse, and possesses no practical acquaintance whatever with public business. To all intents and purposes he is a Tory of the worst stamp, a thorough anti-reformer, an upholder of our Church Establishments, and admirer of the blood-thirsty Claverhouse, and a traducer of our venerated forefathers, the sturdy blue bonnets of the Covenant. He is, besides, the reputed author of the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation,"—a work which excludes the Diety from the universe, and makes man the descendant of plants, reptiles, and apes. As might have been expected, after a canvass carried on with great keenness for several days, he lost all hopes of success, and abandoned the field, to the utter mortification and dismay of his adherents. The only candidate for the civic chair may now be said to be, William Johnstone, Esq., of Kirkhill, a Free Churchman, a political reformer, and a gentleman who has had a long practical acquaintance with our municipal affairs. His election to this dignified office may now be considered certain, as the only opposition with which he is threatened is from Bailie Melville, and this is not considered to be of a formidable character.

Three weeks have now elapsed since the Annuity-tax Commissioner arrived in this city, and as yet very little is known either of his proceedings or his intentions. It was generally expected that after spending a short time in making himself acquainted with the subject, he would institute an open and a thorough investigation into the nature and operation of the Annuity-tax, and the opinions entertained of it by the inhabitants. It is now understood that Mr. Lefevre is averse to a public inquiry, and intends to confine himself to the examination of documents and private communication with some of the citizens. He has accordingly had an interview on the subject of the tax with the following among other gentlemen; viz., the Lord Provost, Charles Cowan, Esq., M.P., Bailie Stott, Duncan M. Laren, Esq., James Peddie, Esq., and Dr. Grant, one of the established ministers of the city. He has been put in possession of a considerable number of pamphlets and other printed documents, illustrative of the history of the tax and its injurious influence on the peace and prosperity of the city. A lengthened "Memorandum," with a mass of accompanying papers, has also been put into his hands by the Town Council. It contains a number of important particulars regarding the population of the city, the number of seats let in the city churches, the financial affairs of the city, the stipends of the city ministers, the difficulty in enforcing the payment of the Annuity-tax, &c. It is stated that Mr. Lefevre has resolved to make this document the basis of his inquiry. It has at all events been submitted to William Duncan, Esq., S.S.C., the agent of the Anti-Annuity-tax League, for the purpose of undergoing examination and being supplemented with such facts an observations as Mr. Duncan may consider necessary. F[illegible]me days past Mr. Duncan has been actively em[illegible]d in procuring information on several important po[illegible] which have either been omitted in the "Memora[illegible]m," or very briefly stated. The result of his inv[illegible]igations will be embodied in a separate document, an[illegible]ransmitted to the commissioner; the "Memora[illegible]m" will then be submitted to Mr. Malcolm, the ag[illegible]. for the city clergy, in order to receive his comments upon it. When that has been done, it is at present expected that Mr. Lefevre will close the inquiry, and draw up a report from the information which he has obtained. I entertain no doubt that Mr. Lefevre will be furnished with ample means of forming a correct judgment on the perplexed question of the Annuity-tax; still I apprehend that his present mode of conducting the inquiry, if still adhered to, will fail in giving entire satisfaction to the citizens. The desire is strong and universal that the investigation be open and unreserved, and that the whole evidence should be laid before Parliament, as well as made available to the public at large.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

EXAMINERS.

Classics.—Rev. Dr. Jerrard and T. B. Burcham, Esq., M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—Rev. Professor Heaviside, M.A., and George B. Jerrard, Esq., B.A.
Logic and Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.—Rev. Henry Alford, M.A., and T. B. Burcham, Esq., M.A.
Animal Physiology.—Francis Kiernan, Esq., and Professor Sharpey, M.D.
The French Language.—C. J. Delille, Esq.
The German Language.—Rev. A. Walbaum.

The following candidates passed the late examination for the degree of B.A.:—

FIRST DIVISION.

	Colleges.
Agnis, John Crown	University.
Ashton, Eccles Shorrock	"
Ashton, Ralph Shorrock	"
Bagshawe, Edward Gilpin	St. Mary's, Oscott.
Barker, Philip Chapman	Spring-hill.
Batty, Robert Braithwaite	University.
Beverley, Edward Parry	King's.
Bond, Stephen	Stonyhurst.
Brooks, James Howard	Manchester (New.)
Browne, James	Homerton.
Bruce, Samuel (of Wakefield)	University.
Burns, James	Stonyhurst.
Byrnes, Lawrence Henry	Cheshunt.
Callaghan, Henry	St. Edmund's, Ware.
Darbishire, William Arthur	Manchester (New).
Davies, George Palmer	Homerton.
Evan, Cadwalader, William	Airedale.
Fowler, Robert Nicholas	University.
Fowler, William	"
Harnett, William Francis	"
Hepburn, John Gotch	"
Hoyle, Joseph	Airedale.
Leatham, Edward Aldam	University.
Matheson, James	Highbury.
Sloan, Joseph	University.
Smith, Edward	Queen's.
Seper, Richard George	Lancashire Indep.
Thompson, Henry	Stonyhurst.
Thornely, John	University.
Whyte, Edward	Stonyhurst.
Williams, Robert Griffith	University.
Willmott, Henry George	"
Worthington, Alfred William	Manchester (New).

SECOND DIVISION.

Fellowes, William Mazeres	University.
Fletcher, James Bealey	"
Fordham, John Hampden	"
Lee, James	Western.
Lee, Richard	University.
Sherring, Matthew Atmore	"
Thomas, Henry	Homerton.
Waite, Edward	Cheshunt.

The Trigonometrical Survey of London.—On Thursday the last piece of scaffolding, built for the purpose of enabling the Sappers and Miners to make a trigonometrical survey of the metropolis and surrounding counties, was removed from the gallery above the doom of St. Paul's, and in the course of the day was carted away. Although the scaffold was only up three months, the observations taken were between 3,000 and 4,000, in which were included every division in the degree. In many instances the same subject was gone over as many as six times—none less than three or four. The utmost distance obtained was 26 miles in the circle, with the exception of the north-west point; here Highgate-hill impeded the observations, the crown of the hill being higher than the level from which the observations were taken. With this single exception no difficulties presented themselves, and the survey and the various altitudes obtained are of the most satisfactory description. In the language of the parties engaged, the metropolis and the surrounding counties may be considered nearly a level plain. Although below it was repeatedly misty, the atmosphere was exceedingly clear above, which enabled the Sappers and Miners repeatedly to obtain the utmost limit of their survey. The extreme height of the scaffolding, from the base to the crown upon which the observatory was built, was 91 feet, and took between a fortnight and three weeks in raising. As the whole was bound together with ropes, about one half a ton was used for the purpose. It may be gratifying to know that in this perilous undertaking not the slightest accident—not even to the breaking of a single pane of glass—occurred, while only some of the corners of the planks were chipped off during the removal. The most dangerous part of the work was the fixing of the poles which supported the cradle, immediately beneath the principal dome. These extended beyond the gallery 35 feet, and great skill and caution were requisite in fixing, as well as in removing them, for had the slightest slip occurred no power could have prevented them falling though into the church. The number of persons employed was 10. It may be interesting to know that the time which they occupied in going up was about seven minutes, while from four to five minutes were occupied in the descent. Some of the workmen had to go up and down three or four times a day. During the period the scaffold was up, the lead work of the upper dome was repaired. The expense of the survey is very small, as the materials were supplied by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.—*Globe.*

Scriptural Education of the Poor.—It is stated in the address published by the British and Foreign School Society, that, "During the last four years, 681 new schools, constructed on the plan and principles of the Society, have been opened by local committees throughout the country." And yet we hear ignorant assertions that the voluntary principle is inefficient! And even this Society itself has been unwise enough to receive public money for its Normal Schools.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

The Financial Reform Association of Liverpool has presented to the public the result of their examination of the salaries and expenses of the House of Commons and the government offices. At present it is scarcely possible to discover the actual expense of any branch of the government, for almost every one is paid in three different ways, namely, out of the consolidated fund, by annual parliamentary grants, and by fees. The association cannot discover any advantage in separating the expenses of government into the different accounts of civil list, consolidated fund, and the annual estimates; though they perceive that the consequent complexity of the finance accounts frequently prevents the detection of extravagance. It would be a great improvement (and by no means a difficult task) so to draw up the estimates as to show at a glance the separate expenses of the royal, civil, judicial, colonial, and military and naval branches of the government.

Concerning the public offices, the following evidence was given before the Committee on Miscellaneous Expenditure, by Sir C. Trevelyan, whose official position would give him ample opportunities of forming a trustworthy opinion:—"I think there is a great deal of work in the public departments which is superfluous, arising out of the perpetuation of old forms. There are a number of offices which are completely effete as practical offices for the transaction of business, and exist merely for the preservation of antiquated forms." The preservation of patronage is, perhaps, a more probable reason why these useless offices are not abolished. There is scarcely any public trust more misused than the power of appointing to offices. The common practice of making such appointments on account of the rank and connexions of the parties, without regard to their competency, is deeply injurious to the State. It betrays a lamentable absence of moral principle, when a public officer, to whom is entrusted the responsible duty of appointing others, is influenced in the exercise of that high trust by personal and selfish considerations.

The committee above referred to recommend, in their report, a general revision of all salaries, in order that they may be made suitable to the altered circumstances of expense and condition of the country since they were originally fixed. They say that, in the course of such an examination, it would be found advisiable, also, to establish a more uniform rate of payment for similar services in different departments. It is to be hoped that this excellent recommendation will be at once acted upon, as the need for such a revision is very apparent. It is a painful fact that the expenditure of the House of Commons is at present on a most extravagant scale. There is some hope, however, of a change, since the committee on miscellaneous expenditure have suggested many important reductions in these expenses, though even these suggestions do not go so far as in the opinion of this Association is practicable and expedient.

The following is a list of the officers of the House of Commons and their present annual salaries:

Speaker, £5,000; chaplain, £400; secretary to the speaker, £500; counsel to the speaker, £1,500; his clerk, £150; examiner of standing orders, £1,750; taxing officer, £1,000; librarian, £1,000; assistant librarian, £250; messenger, £140; four Vote-office clerks, £800, £300, £180, £120—£1,400; four clerks at the table, £3,500, £2,500, £1,000, £100—£7,100; seven public bill clerks, £1,900, £800, £800, £500, £400, £300, £200—£4,900; seven journal clerks, £1,349, £1,030, £1,000, £928, £591, £339, £204, also for extra work, £1,090—£6,531; thirteen committee clerks, £1,100, £900, £800, £750, four at £500 £400, £250, and three at £200—£6,800; three engrossing clerks, £800, £550, £300—£1,650; six private bill clerks, £800, £450, £350, £250, £250, £150—£2,250. The chief duties of the head clerks of these offices are to make minutes of the decisions of the house and the committees. At the Vote-office a register is kept of all papers printed by order of the house. The journal clerks compile a journal of the proceedings. The engrossing clerks make copies of bills on parchment. Sergeant-at-arms, £1,500; deputy ditto, £1,000; assistant ditto, £525. Their duties are to maintain order (with the aid of the police) in the lobbies and passages, and at the command of the house to order the messengers to take persons into custody. Three door-keepers, £874, £400, £200—£1,474; four messengers at £300 each—£1,200; four extra ditto, three at £105, and one at £120—£435. The messengers' duties are to wait in the lobbies and galleries, and take persons into custody when commanded to do so by the sergeant-at-arms. Deputy housekeeper, £500, and in lieu of apartments, £100—£600. The duties of this office are thus described by himself:—"I have the charge of all the stores, the ordering of the stationery, and the coals and candles, and the housekeeping in general, except the eating and drinking. I have nothing to do with that." The present deputy housekeeper is also secretary to the privy purse, at a salary of £300 a year. Superintendent of the waiting-room, £200; assistant and porter to do., £132; attendant on ventilation, £105; watchmen, &c., £1,002; temporary messengers and porters, £900; retired allowances and compensations, £5,399.

Considering that the foregoing officers are only employed during the parliamentary session, or about six months in the year, and that none of the work requires more than ordinary intelligence, and much of it is mere copying, it is evident that most of the salaries are grossly exorbitant.

It is said that the consumption of porter and ale in Glasgow is this year only about one-half of the quantity consumed in 1846.

FREEHOLDS AND VOTES FOR WORKING MEN.

The following letter to the *Daily News* contains much interesting information on this important topic:—

"Sir,—'The 40s. freehold' is, after all, the only lever upon which we can rely to overthrow all opposition to legitimate reform. The 'Birmingham Freehold Land Society' is paving the way for an extensive and vigorous attack upon the monopolists of the counties, and which I am sure will speedily be followed by other influential towns and cities. We have been in existence 13 months, number 987 members holding 1,438 shares, and had not trade so long been languishing, I verily believe we should now have numbered nearly 5,000. We have given 195 allotments to our members, at a cost of a sum averaging £19 each, each allotment containing 7 yards front and 50 yards deep of eligible building land. Each of the allottees is qualified as county voter; the annual value of their plots of land being placed beyond all doubt, some having already let off on a building lease of 99 years, for 50s. per annum. Here, Sir, is a mode of extending the suffrage that admits of no question, and has enabled us to give the franchise to more men in nine months than all the agitation has given them in nine years. The power of union is also manifest; the leading features of this Society being to buy building land at the wholesale price, and retail it to the members at the same price. The difference existing between wholesale and retail prices of land is almost incredible, and requires some facts to convince parties unacquainted with them to believe it. Land which was asked and worth 3s. 4d. per yard retail, has been purchased wholesale at 1s. 1d. per yard. This has been done by our Society. Had our allottees individually made their own purchases, each allotment, instead of averaging £19, would have been about £57. Who, then, I ask, will not have a piece of freehold, and a vote for the county into the bargain? I conjure all professing Reformers to immediately turn their attention to this subject. West Yorkshire and South Lancashire were easily subdued by individual tactics brought to bear on those important divisions; and I am as fully convinced as evidence can make me, that the whole of the 52 counties may be before the next septennial election, by the means of 'freehold land societies,' placed in the hands of the friends of civil, religious, and commercial freedom. To this cause, then, I implore the aid of the influential and affluent. Let 'county qualification' societies be everywhere formed. Working men, who really value their 'charter,' will join them. We, in Birmingham, with our allies, have set our 'evil intentions' upon three county divisions, viz., North Warwick, East Worcester, and South Stafford, and 'win' them we certainly shall! Hurrah for the day when my fellow working men shall exercise their maiden vote, and defeat those who have had possession too long of these counties! North Warwick will be the first rescued from Tory thraldom. I long to see the day come (and come it infallibly will) when we shall march to the polling-booths with our banner floating gently in the breeze, with the inscription in gilded characters, 'Qualified freeholders and voters through the instrumentality of the Freehold Land Society,' the band playing in triumphant notes, 'See, the conquering heroes come.' That every county division may enjoy the pleasures of such a day and such a scene is, Mr. Editor, the ardent hope and firm belief of yours faithfully, Secretary.—*Birmingham, Oct.* 23.

Congregational Psalmody.—We are glad to hear that arrangements have been made to enable the Rev. J. J. Waite, of Ilminster, to visit this city for the purpose of giving instructions in Congregational Psalmody. This gentleman has been very successful in his efforts to accomplish this desirable object in London, Ipswich, and several towns in the south of England, where his classes have numbered not only hundreds, but thousands of individuals; and we think it would be well that the various congregations in Norfolk, as well as in Norwich, should avail themselves of Mr. Waite's services.—*Norfolk News.*

The Cholera has been increasingly fatal in London during the past week. Up to Friday, 59 new cases had occurred, and 34 deaths. In the provinces the severity of the attack has declined: very few cases have occurred. In Scotland the total number of cases have been 393, of which 213 have terminated fatally. The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a circular letter to the clergy of his province, referring to a "general apprehension lest this country, which has been mercifully spared the political and social evils elsewhere prevalent, should suffer from a pestilence." The Primate "begs the use of the prayer appointed for such cases in the Liturgy," especially on the actual appearance of the disease in any neighbourhood. The following postscript is added:—

Since writing the above, I have received a communication from the Board of Health, desiring me to remind the parochial clergy of the important benefits which they may render to their people by a regular visitation of their respective districts, for the purpose of enforcing cleanliness, ventilation, and strict temperance. Public measures can only be applied externally, and will be of little avail if unwholesome or insufficient diet (which the wealthier classes should be exhorted to provide against), or if close and overcrowded apartments, expose the inhabitants to the first attacks of epidemic disease.

An Explosion of Fire-Damp in a coal-pit at Cleaton Moor, near Whitehaven, on Saturday week, destroyed thirty persons who were at work in the mine.

Prince Windischgrätz, we are told, is immensely rich in estates, which have descended to him in the female line from the great Wallenstein.

SCIENCE AND ART.

London Sacred Harmonic Society.—This Society, formed by Mr. Surman with the support of the minority who took his side in the dispute with the Sacred Harmonic Society, holds its meetings, like the old Society, in Exeter-hall, and is carried on in the same manner, and with an orchestra and chorus little inferior in numbers. Its first concert of the season took place on Friday night. Handel's *Messiah* was again performed, with satisfactory effect on the whole. Mr. Sims Reeves was unable to appear, but he had a respectable substitute in Mr. Lockey; and the soprano and contralto parts were well sustained by Miss Birch and Miss Dolby. The chorus-singing was correct, and often powerful, but heavy from the want of sufficient variety and contrast. The numerous attendance on Friday night, no less than on Wednesday, shows that there is room for both Societies, and that both may be successfully carried on if they take different ground: the one endeavouring to enlarge the field of oratorio music, by introducing the numerous great works of the German and Italian schools as yet unknown in England; and the other adhering chiefly to the works of Handel, already well understood both by English performers and the English public, and which, from their breadth and simplicity, as well as sublimity, will ever hold the first place in the affections of the people of this country.—*Spectator.*

Leicester-square.—Preparations have been commenced within the enclosure, Leicester-square, London, to convert that hitherto useless spot of ground into an Exchange Bazaar. There will be four distinct entrances—one at each angle of the square—the arcade being in the form of a cross, the statue of King George the First forming its centre, round which will be constructed a circular promenade open to the air. Within each angle an ornamental fountain will be constructed, to be supplied with water from the Artesian wells which furnish those in Trafalgar-square.

Gas-light Monitor.—A patent has recently been brought under public notice, by which a desideratum in the consumption of gas is said to have been attained. The invention consists of a circular valve, enclosed in a box, which is placed beneath the burner, and through which the supply of the gas is furnished to the burner. The valve is a thin plate of brass, perforated in the centre, and weighing about fifteen grains; it is quite loose in the chamber which contains it, and the mode of its operation is this. When the pressure of the gas through the chamber does not exceed a certain fixed amount, the supply to the burner is such as to prevent any waste or smoke, but the moment the pressure exceeds this fixed amount the valve is raised by it to the top of the chamber, where, by closing all the apertures through which the gas is supplied to the burners, the supply is at once cut off, and what gas is requisite to maintain the light rushes through an aperture pierced in the centre of the valve, the size of which regulates the consumption. The instant the extra pressure diminishes so as to allow the gravity of the valve to exert its force, the valve falls back to its first position at the bottom of the chamber. The invention promises to be of value to those who, being under the necessity of using gas, cannot always be at hand to regulate the supply to the burners.

Indurated Stone.—Some interest has been excited by the recent invention of a process for indurating soft stone or chalk into hard building material. The discovery was originally made in France, by an ingenious native of that country, who succeeded in hardening the soft stone of Caen, in Normandy, the character of which is well known to builders in this country. The discovery was attended by success, and subsequently it was made the subject of a patent in England, and works are established now at Tunbridge Wells, where the soft sandstone is converted into granite or marble, susceptible of a high polish. The process is stated by the proprietors to be applicable to a great variety of objects in the arts, as well as to purposes of common utility. Plaster of Paris casts, for example, may be rendered hard, and sculptors may work in Bath or Caen stone, or even chalk, and the production may be rendered durable as marble. This invention, though comparatively little known at present, seems likely to attract general attention.

Game-Law Severity.—At the Magistrates' Chamber, on Saturday, Daniel Ginger, of Monks Risborough, was charged, at the instance of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, with shooting a pheasant. Mr. Griffits defended. Thomas Butt, gamekeeper, on being sworn, said he saw Ginger with a gun, which he heard go off; he also saw the smoke; saw the bird lying dead immediately after; was watching at the time; Ginger picked it up, and put it in a sack. Cross-examined—Never had a charge against him before; had reason to suspect him; once saw him shoot a rabbit before; he had no liberty to shoot there; he was at work at the time; I did not see him with the gun in his hand. Mr. Griffits admitted the defendant was tempted. It was his first offence.—Fined £2, including costs. He has a wife and children.—*Bucks Herald.*

The Three Great Railway Companies.—It appears that the directors of the London and North Western, the Great Western, and the London and South Western Railway Companies, have at length decided on the practicability of amalgamating these three companies. Applications for Parliamentary sanction to this arrangement are to be made in the ensuing session. The united capital of three companies is over forty-two millions.

LAND REFORM IN AMERICA.

The following is a continuation of our New York correspondent's letter on Land Reform, a portion of which appeared in our number for Oct. 4th. Of course we do not vouch for the soundness of all our correspondent's conclusions, but the subject is one which deserves more consideration than it has hitherto received in this country.

2nd, THE PLAN PROPOSED.—The assertion of the equal right of every man to the free use of a sufficient portion of the earth to till for a subsistence—that the Government shall no longer traffic in land which is the property of no man, but left free to the use of those who choose to bestow the labour upon it, the quantities to be adjusted upon the principle of equal rights by the Government—that the public lands be *free to actual labour only*—that townships of six square miles be laid out in *farms and lots*, any vacant one of which any man, *not possessed of ather land*, may take possession of, and keep the same during his life or pleasure, with the right to sell *his improvements*, at any time, to any one, *not possessed of other land*. The size at present most approved of is 160 acres for farms; and one or two village lots of one acre each, one for a place of business, the other for a dwelling (for persons not engaged in agriculture).

A plan of the township makes provision for 140 families of farmers, and 60 or more of other occupations, or about 1,000 persons to a township; ultimately it might be made to support a much larger number. If the Town-hall was in the centre square, every inhabitant of the township would be within an hour's walk of the Hall. The plan proposed is much the same as the present one, with the exception of the reservation for town lots in the centre. [Our correspondent subjoins the proposed plan of the village or town for each township, subject to such modification as circumstances may render necessary.] This plan provides public roads running east and west, north and south, and also diagonally through the township, county, and state, thereby enabling the inhabitants to reach the state and county seats of Government by the nearest possible routes.

It is proposed that widows and unmarried females do have the same right to a farm or village lot as others; but, in case of marriage, either party to be under obligation to dispose of the possession to some other landless person. Also, the exemption of the homestead (farms or lots) from debt or mortgage hereafter, except by the joint consent of husband and wife, where such relation may exist. The adoption of this principle is an extension of the wise and humane principle of the exemption of the body of the debtor from imprisonment for debt, and the exemption of certain articles of household furniture, and the tools of a man's trade, from execution. Such exemptions have been found beneficial. Credit, if given at all, or required, will be given to character, and not to wealth, as now; debts will be better paid, because the debtor will be better able to pay; a more virtuous and moral tone of society will be created, under the influence of free and well-rewarded industry. Most are in avour of the proposition that the homestead cannot, under any circumstances, be sold by a creditor to satisfy a debt. Some of the states have passed such a law, and the subject is before others. It is also proposed that present landholders be allowed to hold their lands until they die, that then their landless heirs should be entitled to a homestead of 160 acres each, the rest to pass by sale into the hands of other landless persons, the heirs to take the proceeds of the sale; thus the heirs will be sure to get the value of their ancestor's improvements. It is proposed *to abolish at once the feudal tenures* (some such still remaining in this country); a commission to be appoined to ascertain what (or whether any) compensation shall be paid to the claimant in full extinguishment of his claim.

3rd. THE METHOD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT.—That until the right to the soil be restored to the people, *annual memorials* are to be circulated and forwarded to the state and national legislatures, urging the adoption of these measures. That the New Reform Associations adopt the most democratic mode they can devise for nominating candidates for President, &c. &c. of the United States, pledged to the freedom of the public lands, and that all national reformers unite to secure their election. That the National Reform Association of every election district make early selection of candidates for public office; that such candidates be required to sign a pledge that they will use all their influence to carry out the legal adoption of the objects of the Association. That a fund be raised to carry out the objects of the Association, to be under the control of the National Executive Committee. That tracts and other publications be put in extensive circulation, advocating the objects of the Association, and showing the selfishness and wickedness of land-monopoly. That the senators and representatives in Congress be requested to advocate these measures, with respect to the lands under control of the General Government. That auxiliary associations be formed all over the country, with the following pledge:—

NATIONAL REFORM PLEDGE.

We whose names are annexed, desirous of restoring to man his natural right to land, do solemnly agree, that we will not vote for any man for the Presidency or Congress who will not pledge himself in writing to use all the influence of his station, if elected, to prevent all further traffic in the public lands of the States and of the United States, and to cause them to be laid out in farms and lots for the free and exclusive use of actual settlers; or for any man for the Government or the Legislature who will not so pledge himself to the freedom of the public lands, to a limitation of the quantity of land to be obtained by any individual hereafter in this State, to the exemption of the homestead from any future debt or mortgage, and to a limitation of ten of the hours of daily labour on public works or in establishments chartered by law.

That an industrial congress be called annually to decide on the plans and measures of the Association.

4th. THE ADVANTAGES.—It would afford full employment to all industrious persons—it would draw off the surplus mechanics and labourers from the cities to become independent cultivators of the soil, thereby adding to the national wealth—it would lessen the burdens of society by lessening the number of paupers and criminals, as such would mostly become contributors towards the expenses of Government—it would speedily fill up the immense tracts of now waste lands in the West, thereby increasing the ability of the States to pay the principal of the fraudulent State debts—it would tend to keep up wages to a fair rate, and thereby destroy the present injurious system of combinations and strikes—it would not only insure a farm to the individual himself now, but to his children and children's children after him, which is more than John Jacob Astor, the millionare, can do with certainty under the present system. On the score of economy merely it would be cheaper to let the surplus population be getting their own living on the now waste soil, leaving full employment for the rest, than to support the prisons and poor-houses now necessary for this class. It would be to the *pecuniary* interests of three-fourths of the community and to the moral advantages of *all*,—it would prevent children being deprived of their inheritance by bad men, bad laws, by their own folly and imprudence, or by a combination of these causes,—it would make the labourer not *dependent* on the employer, and consequently he would rise to his proper rank in society,—he would receive full value for his labour, because he would have the ready alternative of labouring for himself,—it would tend greatly to lessen, if not to entirely destroy the number of brothels,—it would make freemen free indeed, and therefore the natural protectors and support of a *free government*,—it would transplant the miserable denizens of the large cities from scenes of corruption and degradation, to the fertile regions and lands of the West, where, breathing the pure air of heaven and enjoying plenty, they would be regenerated and reformed, and become useful citizens,—it would stop the present downward course of the masses to poverty and slavish dependence,—it would tend to lessen the expenses of government, and shorten the sessions of Congress and State Legislatures,—it would save the industrious poor from the destruction of monied aristocracies,—it would give a death-blow to bank swindling, a curse from which this country has suffered much,—it would make the country population more compact, thereby ensuring good roads and bridges,—it would destroy that curse, a standing army, as the frontiers would be thickly peopled with independent freemen, willing and able to defend it if necessary,—it would tend to lessen the necessity of war,—it would tend to the greater improvement of agriculture,—it would prevent repudiation of state debts, because the land being settled compactly, all desirable public improvements would be made without the state going into debt,—national prosperity and the prosperity of the masses would be coincident, thereby reversing the present order of things,—the great and growing evil of office-seeking would be diminished, both by doing away with the necessity for many offices now in existence, and by enabling men to obtain a comfortable existence, without degrading themselves to become office-beggars,—it would greatly diminish the evil of too many and expensive laws, and those pests—lawyers, as there would be no disputes about rents, mortgages, or land-titles.

Morality would be promoted by the encouragement and protection of industry. It would produce such a state of comfort and happiness among the people as would exceed any known in history. It would materially tend to destroy avarice—it would tend to promote a more general education of the people—it would relieve from that incessant toil which now hurries thousands to an early grave—would leave more time for social enjoyment and recreation—it would lessen the number of mobs, riots, retaliatory violence, bloodshed, and insurrections—would strengthen the Republic—would strengthen the social virtues—it would lessen the evils of paper-money, and other contrivances of monopolies—it would greatly lessen the tendency to get into debt—gaols and gibbets would be rendered much less necessary, swindlers would have much less opportunity to carry on their evil practices—it would prevent such as J. J. Astor from owning (as he does in this city) some 1,600 houses, and increasing rents as the prosperity of the city increases; even now, rents in New York are out of all proportion to the profits, on most kinds of business—internal improvements would be under a better system, and for the benefit of the people, instead of capitalists—it would make men better citizens, as well as happier—it would give a field and no favour to all—it would diminish the present evils and losses consequent upon *changing home*, no crusty landlord being able to turn them into the street, or sell their furniture at auction for rent—it would make people take more pride in making their homes comfortable and pleasant—it would make labour more reputable—destroy oppression, idleness, poverty—hose cormorants, land speculators, would be annihilated—it would equalize the advantages of society to all—famines and plagues would rarely, if ever, occur—disease would be greatly diminished—having more leisure, mental and moral culture would be more universally attended to—the demand for labour and supply would be more regular—it would destroy slavery, for all would be fully guaranteed their natural and inalienable rights of life and liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; besides, small farms would not require slaves—it would promote the healthiness of the country by the cultivation of the places now unhealthy from the want of any or proper cultivation—better home markets would be insured—the peleop would be able to make and possess for their own benefit railroads, plank-roads, canals, and all other improvements now monopolized by chartered companies—it would tend to destroy corrupt voting at the polls—farmers, mechanics, miners, sailors, and labourers will be relieved of the support of an expensive and idle aristocracy—such scenes of poverty and wretchedness as Ireland now exhibits would be unknown—marriages would be earlier and happier and more universal than now—an army could not be raised to undertake such an atrocious pro-slavery war as that now waged with Mexico—instead of being rough and uncultivated, the country would soon be one of smiling fields and happy homes—religion would be more attended to, the people being better educated and having more time to attend to its claims and duties—intemperance would be much diminished—anarchy could not happen—other nations would be benefited, because they would certainly in time follow suit—monarchies as well as republics would be strengthened and rendered more stable and permanent;—finally, the day would speedily come, that "they shall sit every man under his vine and his fig-tree, and none shall make them afraid!"

5th. ITS PRACTICABILITY.—Because it does not materially interfere with any man's present possessions, but merely provides that no one now landless shall become a land monopolist, and that no present monopolist shall increase his monopoly. It would cause no real suffering to any one. Much of the public land is already laid out in townships as proposed, and all that would be necessary would be to lay out the centre section of each for the village or town. Prescott, in his recent work, the "Conquest of Peru," states some interesting facts, which go in some measure to prove the practicability of the plan. He says, after setting aside a portion of the lands for the support of the Government and the Peruvian worship, "The remainder of the lands were divided, *per capita*, in several shares among the people. By law every Peruvian must marry at a certain age. When this event took place, the community, or district in which he lived, furnished him a dwelling, and a lot of land was then assigned to him sufficient for his maintenance and that of his wife. An additional portion was granted for every child; the division of the soil was renewed every year, and the possessions of the tenant were increased or diminished according to the number of his family. The tenant had no power to alienate or add to his possessions. The same arrangement was observed with reference to the *curacus*, except only that a domain was assigned to them corresponding to the superior dignity of their stations."

OPINIONS OF PUBLIC MEN.

"It is also my belief—one I have cherished for years—that the individual owners of large tracts of farming land should divide them into lots of, say forty or fifty acres, and then give away the lots to such of their poor brethren as wish to reside on them."—*Gerrit Smith.*

"Properly speaking, the land belongs to these two: to Almighty God, and to all his children of men that have ever worked well on it, or that shall ever work well on it."—*Thomas Carlyle.*

"Man's right to the earth, to possess it, cultivate it, and enjoy its fruits, is Divine, and rests on the will of the Creator; the evidences of this are in the Bible, in man's constitution, in the simple fact that man is placed here under circumstances which render his possession of the earth indispensable to his very subsistence. God gave the earth to the children of men."—*Brownson.*

"The most undone being in the limits of Judea had still a hold in the *land*. His ruin could not be final, perhaps could extend but a few years; in the last extremity he could not be scorned as one whose birthright was extinguished."—*Croly on the Jubilee.*

"No one is able to produce a charter from heaven, or has any better title to a particular possession of land than his neighbour."—*Paley.*

"The remedy I propose for the increasing pauperism of the United States, and of New York in particular, is, the location of the poor on the lands of the 'Far West,' which would not only afford permanent relief to our unhappy brethren, but would restore that self-respect and honourable principle inseparable from citizenship."—*Rev. W. H. Channing.*

"My reason teaches me that *land cannot be sold*. The Great Spirit gave it to his children to live upon, and cultivate, as far as is necessary, for their subsistence; and so long as they occupy and cultivate it, they have a right to the soil. But if they voluntarily leave it, then any other people have a right to settle upon it. Nothing can be sold but such things as can be carried away."—*Black Hawk*, the celebrated Indian chief.

"The monopoly of the sea! That would be a great

curse! God be praised that it is not monopolized; that it is free! The monopoly of the land! of that curse, immeasurably greater than would be the monopoly of the sea, the world, alas, has had long and bitter experience! Delightful world this, when there shall be one spot, however small, of this beautiful green earth, which every man may call his own! Delightful world this, when every man shall have his own vine and fig-tree—shall have his own dwelling, be it but the humblest and rudest of cabins! Delightful world this, when the much-vaunted idea (alas, that it is but an idea!) that every man's house is his castle, shall be realized; and avarice shall no longer be permitted to tear the poverty-stricken family from that beloved hearth-stone around which they rejoiced in prosperous days, and around which they now love to mingle their tears, and to join with each other in constructing new hopes in the place of those which misfortune has blighted."—*Gerrit Smith.*

Concluding Remarks.—In this country *Progress, progress*, is the watchword, which continually urges on the great body of the people; if judiciously directed it is well, but frequently this is not the case; the consequence is that a good cause is frequently retarded by the wrong-doings of its professed friends; therefore how important to speedy and complete success that all reforms should be based on moral and religious principles, for without such a solid foundation they will either succeed but partially or not at all. Whilst many men of piety are friends of the land reform movement, I regret to say that many of the leaders are not such as will attract the moral and religious to their standard; holding land reform meetings on the Sabbath is not the right way of accomplishing their object. It is to be hoped that as the movement progresses men of the right kind will be induced to take hold, and give it a right direction. The abolition of land-monopoly will, as has been shown, do much to elevate the *masses*, but without a change in the heart and mind it will be comparatively inefficient. Put a drunkard in a palace, and he will be a drunkard still; give a poor man land, but without the spirit of industry he will derive little from the possession; but where the man is idle and thriftless, the family may be industrious and derive the benefit.

This movement is destined to "*go ahead*" and "*no mistake;*" nothing can stop it; the people consider they are the rightful owners of the land—they are the *sovereigns*—they make the laws, and it is quite certain they will claim their right. The accomplishment of the object will produce great and important changes—changes that will curtail the wealth and importance of *thousands*, but will increase that of *millions*. It is but just and right that the *whole* should be benefited, and not the *few*, as is now the case.

"Vote yourself a farm" is a common by-word here, and is considered an excellent joke by many; but there is more sober reality in it than many are willing to believe. Of course few of those who get wealthy under the present system countenance or help the movement, but their opposition will do little to prevent its accomplishment; they are powerless when the people unite in earnest. This truth is proved by the result of the recent elections at Rochester (a flourishing city in the north-west part of this state) for city officers; the land reformers on this their first trial in that place secured the balance of power between the Whigs and Loco-focos; in other places they have secured the chief power; and so it will be as the ball keeps rolling. W. G.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Etchings.—On Monday, before Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, and Mr. W. M. James, moved *ex parte* on behalf of the Attorney-General (representing her Majesty), and on behalf of Prince Albert, for a special injunction under the following circumstances, as appeared from the affidavits filed in support of the motion. The defendant, William Strange, a printer and publisher, in Paternoster-row, had published a pamphlet, entitled "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Royal Victoria and Albert Gallery of Etchings." Besides the intention to make the etchings public, intimated by the catalogue, the application was supported by an affidavit of Mr. Jerdan (the editor of the *Literary Gazette*), to the effect that he had been informed by the defendant Strange that the etchings were from sixty to eighty in number, and that gentlemen belonging to the press would be invited to see them exhibited as soon as they were all ready, and that the editor of the *Literary Gazette* would be among the parties so favoured with a private view. The case came on upon an information as regarded the etchings of her Majesty, and upon a bill filed by Prince Albert as regarded those of his royal highness. The relief sought was that the defendant Strange might be ordered to deliver up all impressions and copies of the etchings, and might be restrained by injunction from exhibiting them, or from making any copies of the same, or from in any manner publishing them, and from publishing the descriptive catalogue. Various passages from the catalogue were set out in the pleadings, and which were comments and criticisms on the various etchings (sixty-three in number) described in it. An injunction was granted on this application, but it had been since discovered that a person named Jasper Tomsett Judge, and his son, Jasper A. T. Judge, of Windsor, were connected with the intended publication, and they having been made defendants to the suits, by amendment, the present motion was made to extend the injunction. In support of the application, Mr. John Burgiss Brown, of Windsor, printer, deposed that he was entrusted by her Majesty and the Prince with the printing of impressions from the etchings in question, and always faithfully returned to the palace all the perfect impressions which were made; that he employed in the work a pressman whom he had always trusted as a confidential servant, but was, nevertheless, careful as to the quantity of print paper which he gave out, and in seeing that it was all returned. A printer, named Whittington, who worked for Mr. Brown, deposed that the pressman alluded to by the latter habitually took off impressions of the etchings for himself on card or common paper, and that the deponent had himself about thirteen of those impressions, which the pressman had given him, but that the deponent had not allowed any one to see them except his wife. He had met the defendant Jasper Tomsett Judge in the street, who accosted him in such a manner as evidently showed he knew that the deponent had some of the prints, and the defendant Judge said he could make it worth the deponent's while, if the deponent wished to dispose of them; but the deponent declined the offer, and did not even let the defendant Judge see what he had got. A gentleman named John Farrow Lawrence, of Albert-terrace, Windsor, also deposed that the defendant Judge, had shown to him a portfolio with about eighty prints in it, and told him that they had been engraved by the Prince and Queen, and that he observed the names of the Queen and Prince Albert on them, and he noticed that on some of them the signatures or names appeared reversed. The Vice-Chancellor asked if there was evidence of an intention to publish? The Solicitor-General read the affidavits, and also said the same undertaking would be entered into as was entered into before. The Vice-Chancellor: Then let the injunction be extended to these defendants.

A Prince in Trouble.—Guildhall.—Prince Christophe, of Hayti, who a few months back was sentenced to two months' imprisonment as a rogue and vagabond, was charged, in conjunction with a man named Seymour, with swindling. For some time past he has been going about London hiring apartments at various hotels, representing himself as Prince Christophe, of Hayti, and living (himself and family) in a sumptuous manner. After running up a long bill in a very short time, the owners found they had been taken in, he not having a farthing to pay. In the present instance, he hired apartments at the George and Vulture, Cornhill, on Sunday, where he and his wife and family, with Seymour, took up their quarters, and in a short time ran up a bill of £4 10s. The landlord thought proper to make a few inquiries, which resulted in presenting his bill to the prisoner, who could not pay it, but referred to a banker to speak to his respectability. That party, however, said that he was a great blackguard, and would have nothing to do with him. The landlord had taken him in without luggage or reference because he said his luggage was coming.—Remanded. On Thursday there was a further examination and another remand, that some papers in a solicitor's hands might be produced. Christophe's wife was told by him, in French, when she was brought into court, that she could speak no English; and Christophe answered to Sir Peter Laurie's inquiry, if he himself understood English, "No, no; I do not" [laughter]. He afterwards said of the solicitor's papers, "Ah, the papers; they will show who I am." Sir Peter: "You don't understand, I see." [Much laughter, in which both prisoners joined.] On Friday, Prince Christophe, "the brother to the King of Hayti," and his wife, were again charged with hiring lodgings and obtaining refreshments under false pretences. They were sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

The Swell Mob at Church.—The congregation at Stepney Old Church have recently suffered much from thieves; and on Sunday week three of the "swell mob" were captured in the building. They were produced at the Thames Police-office on Monday. Edwards had not been seen committing any suspicious act, and he was discharged; but Hawkins and Davis were less fortunate. Two policemen, who had watched them, saw the fellows try the pockets of several ladies: one wore a smart shooting-coat, and the other a taglioni, the front pockets of which had *no bottoms*, so that the thieves would appear to have their hands in their own pockets while they were really exploring their neighbours. Hawkins and Davis had been previously convicted of thefts. Each was sent to prison for three months, with hard labour.

Johnson's Dictionary. — Johnson's *Dictionary*, which was calculated to take three years in its compilation and printing, required eight for its completion, the sum given for it being £1,575, scarcely £200 a year. Out of this, Johnson had to pay six assistants, to whom he entrusted the mechanical parts; and of these, great as was his prejudice against their country, five were Scotchmen. Poor Johnson had spent the whole sum received for the copyright and £100 more, before this great national work was concluded. When the last sheet was brought to Mr. Miller, the publisher, he exclaimed, "Thank God, I have done with him!" "I am glad," observed the surly Johnson, when told of this, "that he has thanked God for anything." The receipts for his payment were exhibited at the coffee-house sale in which the *Dictionary* was produced to the trade.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"The country is full of European professors of music, German quartetts, and full bands. They are to be found in our principal towns and villages, and the noise of musicians is everywhere heard. Our national taste is getting to be decidedly musical."

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Court still remains at Windsor. This day a grand dinner is to be given at the Castle to celebrate the Prince of Wales' birthday. Her Majesty is expected to leave Windsor on Saturday or Monday next for Osborne.

The Injunction obtained by Prince Albert on behalf of himself and her Majesty against a bookseller for an intended publication of drawings and engravings made by the Queen and his Royal Highness will, we understand, be unopposed, and the application to the court will therefore be effectual for the purpose for which it was made. The matter, however, will not be allowed to rest in its present state. For some time past various scandalous rumours respecting the royal circle have been whispered about, and it is believed that they have had their origin from the same source from whence the pilfered drawings were to come. As the subject will shortly be brought before the public in a criminal court, it is unnecessary at present to do more than notice the circumstance.—*Atlas.*

The Queen of the Belgians left Claremont on Saturday, and proceeded by the South Western Railway to Dover, where her Majesty embarked for Ostend.

The Queen has appointed Mr. H. Halford Vaughan, M.A., of the Inner Temple, to be the Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.—*Observer.*

The Queen Dowager has, within the last few days, forwarded to the Rev. Thomas Dale, the Vicar of St. Pancras, the munificent sum of £200 in aid of the fund now raising by the rev. gentleman for the erection of ten new churches in that immense district. This truly royal contribution is enhanced in value by the fact that her Majesty had previously sent contributions for the separate funds of two or more of the churches now in course of erection.

The Archbishop of Dublin has received from Jenny Lind, for charitable purposes, the munificent donation of £400; one half being from herself, and the other from Mr. Lumley.

The subscription fund for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late learned Lord Chief Justice Tindal has reached the sum of £500.—*Standard.*

Death of Bishop Mant.—The death of Dr. Mant, Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromor, occurred on Thursday, at his residence near Belfast. This is one of the bishoprics reserved by the Church Temporalities Act, and the Government will of course have the new appointment of the new Bishop.

Prince Albert has given a further mark of his interest in the reformation of juvenile offenders, by consenting to lay the first stone of the New Farm School, which the Philanthropic Society are now establishing at Potter's Bar, near Barnet.

POETRY.

VOICES FROM THE SEA.

The peaceful moon shines forth on high,
The deep sea murmuring rolls beneath,
And in its solemn melody,
From out its bosom's mystery,
Strange voices rising, o'er my spirit breathe.

And listening to the witching sigh,
With worldly cares and sorrows spent,
Sad whispers of the days gone by
Fall on my heart reproachfully,
Calm, soft, and low, but sternly eloquent.

And still, with deeper earnestness,
Loud warnings of futurity
Chasten the hopes that seem to bless
With burning words of truthfulness,
That bid me die to hope, or hoping die.

Sweet voices from that deep calm space,
Where the broad moon reflected lies,
My days of infancy retrace,
Recall my childhood's dwelling-place,
And in my heart renew forgotten sympathies.

Where the vex'd billows bound and boil,
And to and fro all ceaseless rage,
I hear a voice that speaks of toil,
Of struggles sore, of sad recoil,
And in that sound I read my manhood's page.

More distant, where the unbroken gloom
Mocks the outstretch'd, but shrinking eye,
Like the dark, melancholy tomb,
That first and last untroubled home,
Where misery's children long but dread to lie,

Thence, like an echo of the past,
Prophetic voices, sad but clear,
Point to the future, dim and vast,
And thus sweet expectation blast,
"What thou hast borne before thou still must bear."

But lo! a light, it seems to rise
From out my childhood's peaceful dream,
E'en now it bursts upon mine eyes,
And o'er my future destinies
Pours forth its holy light, a living stream.

Oh! thou celestial influence,
Pierce through the gloom of doubt and woe,
And with thy brightest excellence
Chase sin's dark exhalations hence,
And with thy beams my spirit overflow.

Reforms in Cambridge University.—The authorities here have determined to make material alterations in the course of study pursued. Many subjects, hitherto not so much as alluded to in a course of Cambridge University education, and others but slightly dealt with, are to form prominent branches of education. Among such studies will henceforth be found Modern History and Political Economy. Abstract science is to be less regarded. These sweeping reforms are mainly attributed to the influence of Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (NOVEMBER).

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW. Biography is the staple commodity in the present number of this Review. Channing, Keats, Lamb, Spinoza, and Benvenuto Cellini, each being the subject of an article. The catholicity of Channing's spirit seems to have exerted a genial influence on all his critics, the article here being no exception. The remarks on Unitarianism are very temperately written, and free from all polemical bitterness. Mr. Milne's life, just published, is described as calculated to lower the opinion hitherto entertained of Keats. "As he appears in his letters, and as his biographer pictures him, he is an energetic, irritable, proud, vehement man." "He will always remain in our literature as a marvellous specimen of what mere sensuous imagery can create in poetry." The paper on Charles Lamb is by the same hand as that in a former number of this Review, which was the first to reveal the particulars of that tragic occurrence in Lamb's history which cast a gloom over the rest of his life. That having been done, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd felt no further delicacy in publishing his "Final Memorials," so that, says the Review, "the public are indebted to us for a precious gift." The particulars furnished both by the article and the biography respecting Wainright, the model of Bulwer's "Lucretia," are horrifying :—

"He ensured people's lives, and then murdered them for the sake of the insurance money; and all this in the most gentlemanly, dashing, coxcombical manner. One of his victims was his own sister-in-law, Helen Abercrombie, a lovely creature of twenty-one, upon whom he effected insurances for many thousand pounds. He then took her to the theatre, brought her home through the wet, advised her to take some brandy and water to prevent cold, and in that brandy and water he put poison. On the day on which he gave his sister the final dose, he took his portfolio and went to sketch views on the Thames, knowing perfectly well that while he was there calmly sketching, his sister was dying by his hand."

The self-glorifying autobiography of "the painter, poet, jeweller, sculptor, warrior, and what not," Benvenuto Cellini, leads the reviewer to make a vigorous onslaught on all such works. "We believe self-esteem to be the sole reason for autobiographical writing, as self-glorification is mostly the object of it." "No need, now, of Boswellism: your celebrated man—or man who intends to be celebrated, if he does not die first—or self-celebrating man, needs not now to have his bore ever beside him, his 'chiel' always taking notes. He only requires to have kept a diary well-stocked from his youth, or to spend some weeks (in the rainy season, in the country) in the invention of one, and call it 'Autobiography,' and the work is done. Every man, in these times, is his own Boswell." The article on "Spinoza" is not so much a sketch of his life as an examination of his writings, which are described as "having originated and directed the speculations and views of modern Rationalism, distilling and infusing a deadly venom into the theology of our day, and making Revelation itself, to many misguided men, no longer a subject of reverence, but of scorn."

"Travel and Theology" is a further and painstaking exposure of the Rationalistic character of Miss Martineau's "Eastern Life," which is described as containing numberless errors, and absurd deductions. "The Endowment of Romanism" is, of course, a protest against the threatened measure of the Government, though the declaration of the Roman Catholic Bishops is regarded as fatal to the project. The article gives some historical particulars of former attempts of a similar kind, and also exposes the delusiveness of the expectation that Ireland can ever be quieted by such means. The ground on which Dissenters should oppose it is not very explicitly stated, but if we interpret the writer correctly, the "No-Popery" cry is repudiated. "Europe in 1848," is a comprehensive summary of the continental revolutions, and contains some very suggestive passages. The following passage relates to the murder of the Austrian Minister at Vienna :—

"It is related that a sabre, reeking with his blood, was brandished aloft in the Diet, and greeted with a shout of triumph: a horrible spectacle, when contemplated, as it is by the distant politician, in cool blood; but we are to remember, that the statesmen and chamber intriguers at Vienna, who brought about these scenes, also in cold blood, are more wicked than the people whose passions they moved. There is something terrible and lamentable no doubt, but not altogether to be condemned, in these outbursts of popular passion. We should remember, that the special occasion was an act of base treachery, threatening destruction to the hopes of a whole race, destroying that faith which ought to be preserved even between enemies, and thus undermining, far more than any revolution, the very framework of society. It was a terrible and irregular display of human passion, but one on the side of virtue; and, if irregular, caused by the still greater irregularity of that Government which ought to have been the vindicator of order."

Two other papers, on "The Beautiful and the Picturesque," and "The Altai Mountains and Chinese Frontier," complete the contents of the number; which is, on the whole, a very attractive one.

The NORTH BRITISH REVIEW opens with an article on "Juvenile Criminals," which is full of painful interest. Alluding to the remedial measures lately adopted for the rescuing of this class from certain ruin, it says, "But how small are the numbers that can be reached! Only 4,000 attend the whole Ragged Schools of London, and yet in two parishes, Bethnal Green and Spitalfields, there were in 1843 16,726 children without the advantage of any instruction." The sanitary condition of our great cities as affecting the poor is also noticed, but the greater part of the article is devoted to the subject of prison discipline. The separate system is strenuously supported as being most effective, while it is defended from the attacks of Sir Peter Laurie and others. Other modes of treating juvenile offenders are also discussed, and the whole article will be found worthy of an attentive perusal. "The Historical Foundation of the Church of Rome," is a long and learned article on the Romish controversy. Both Keats and Lamb find a niche here as well as in the other reviews. The articles are very elaborate, and in the first there is a good deal of theorizing on the character of Keats' poetry, and on the close connexion between his genius and his constitutional malady. Mr. Milne's biography "proves past doubt, that *Blackwood* and the *Quarterly Review* have not the dishonour of having hastened the poet's death by one day;" so that there is no truth in the parody—

"Who killed Johnny Keats?
I says the *Quarterly*, so savage and tartarly;
I killed Johnny Keats!"

"Charles Lamb and his Friends" is an admirable paper. Of Lamb's religious views the writer says :—

"Was this man, so eminently good by life-long sacrifice of himself, in any profound sense a Christian? The impression is, that he was *not*. We, from private communication with him, can undertake to say that, according to his knowledge and opportunities for the study of Christianity, he *was*. . . . We do not undertake to say that, in his knowledge of Christianity, he was everywhere profound or consistent, but he was always earnest in his aspirations after its spiritualities, and had an apprehensive sense of its power."

"The Authorship of Junius" is the subject of another article. It canvasses the claims of the various competitors put forward as claimants of the honour due to the illustrious writer, but sets them all aside in favour of a new candidate—Colonel Lanchlin Macleane, Secretary to Lord Shelburne, who perished by the foundering of the vessel in which he had embarked at the Cape to return to England. We will not undertake to decide, where so many doctors have differed, but we have read the article with great interest, as will all admirers of Junius, whose character it warmly and ably defends. The works of Dr. Reid, an edition of which has lately been published by Sir William Hamilton, is made the text of a lengthened philosophical paper. "The Castlereagh papers" are, it seems, likely to occasion the public some disappointment, for, says an article on the subject, "we do not believe that a single new fact with reference to any one concerned, either in the suppression or the furtherance of the legislative union (with Ireland) is communicated. There is nothing that throws any light on the secret history of either. The correspondence is the correspondence of the Irish Secretary's office, after every document of any peculiar interest has been withdrawn." "Germany: its State and Prospects," is the closing article. In opposition to *Blackwood*, noticed elsewhere, the reviewer says,—"On the whole, the balance of probabilities appears to incline to the opinion, that the German revolution is a *fait accompli*; that the central power, with its National Assembly, is, in the language of English journalism, "a great fact."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE is more than usually entertaining this month. "A Glimpse at Germany and its Parliament" is a lively paper, half narrative and half disquisition. "German unity," we are told, "as at present contemplated, can only be achieved by an entire prostration of princes, and the abolition of the kingly dignity. Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and all the States, must be blotted from the map of Europe." "Satires and Caricatures of the Eighteenth Century" contains some curious information. "A Comic History of England," says the writer, "whose claims to the quality should be founded on its illustration by the songs, satires, and caricatures of its respective periods, would be interesting and precious in many ways." We quite concur in the remark, that the merely "funny style has been overdone; the supply of jokers has exceeded the demand for jokes, until the very word 'comic' resounds unpleasantly upon the public tympanum." "A Parcel from Paris" is a gossip about the latest works of Dumas, Balzac, George Sand, and others. As the effect of the Revolution, "the pens of the novelists have shrivelled in their grasp; their plump goose-quills have dwindled into emaciated tooth-picks." We have also "part the last" of the graphic sketches entitled, "Life in the Far West," accompanied by a short notice of the author, Lieutenant Ruxton, who appears to have had a mania for travelling, and who has lately been cut off in the flower of his age, while on one of his expeditions. "The Naval War of the French Revolution" contains some interesting passages and anecdotes. The Memoirs of Lord Castlereagh, just published, furnish material for a laudatory but cautious sketch of one who is eulogized as "fully entitled to bear upon his monument the name of —*A Great British Minister*." "What is Spain About?" describes the dominant party as hastening to total, lasting, and deserved destruction. In the closing article, entitled "Conservative Union," *Blackwood*, after paying a tribute of admiration to the late Lord George Bentinck, mourns over the divisions in the Conservative ranks, and implores all sections to avail themselves of the present opportunity for uniting to upset the decrepid and imbecile Cabinet. The article denounces the project for endowing the Romish priests, which it says must and ought to fail. "Loyalty is not a thing to be bought; it is a spontaneous feeling, unpurchaseable at any price; and if the Irish Catholic clergy have it not now, the most liberal endowment will work no change in their political feelings."

ECLECTIC REVIEW.—"Ireland under the Whigs" was the article to which we first turned on opening this Review. It is forcibly written, and deals most severely with the Whigs :—

"They have not the capacity, or spirit, to remove the malignant elements that fever and madden Irish society, but they can give orders to chain and scourge the patient. Rather than take a feather from the cap of aristocracy, or a single wicked prerogative from the Irish landlords, or a pound from the surplus revenues of the Establishment; rather than faithfully and earnestly press righteous and remedial laws through Parliament; they pass coercion bills, suspend the constitution, and lavish millions of British money in the suppression of rebellion, which, after all, is but filling up the crater of a valcano with stones."

The moral of the article appears to be contained in the following passage :—

"Woe to the popular party when its leaders are in power—when the Sovereign has a Conservative opposition! Office will cool the hottest patriotism; it will convert the generous enthusiast into a frigid and selfish utilitarian. There are no fetters so strong as those composed of red tape. And when the authority of office is wielded by the immense power of our oligarchy, united, as it ever is, against the people when the Whigs are in, what hope is there for justice or freedom? Aristocracy, bureaucracy, an enormous standing army, a Tory Church Establishment—how hard is it for any good institution to resist their combined influence! The constitution, in their plastic hands, is like a lump of potter's clay or a nose of wax."

"The Anglo-French Mediation in Italy" is very ably treated in another article. "John Keats: his Life and Poems," is an interesting sketch; as is also the article on the History of the Jesuits, by Andrew Steinmetz, whose "Year at the Novitiate" we have ourselves read with the greatest pleasure. "The Crosby-hall Lectures" is, of course, a continuation of the education controversy; the article being chiefly devoted to an examination of Mr. Baines' statistics, and Mr. Richards' vindication of the character of the Welsh. "The Public Title to Land in New Colonies;" "Dr. Chalmers' Posthumous Works;" "Smith's Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul;" fill up the remainder of the number.

The Protestant Dissenters' Almanack for 1849. London: John Snow, 35, Paternoster-row.

A WATCH in the pocket and an almanack on the table are in these days of modern appliance absolutely essential to well-being and well-doing. Casting an eye forward over the dim future of 1849, and professing our inability to predict what changes may possibly take place within it, we commend the reader and ourselves to the good providence of God, the resolute maintenance of whose truth is man's noblest honour and highest duty. In so far as any almanack can be a guide, the Dissenting reader will find in this companion almost everything he can require. Its key-note is Anti-state-churchism, the modulations and variations being numerous and interesting. It conveys besides much political information, such as most readers of newspapers will desiderate, and contains, moreover, tide-tables, lists of stamps and taxes, the various chapels of London, with their ministers, post-office regulations, and the denominational statistics of Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Unitarians, and Catholics, and all at a price extremely low. We recommend it to the reader, with our hearty good wishes for the next year.

On Trees, their Uses and Biography; being the substance of two Lectures delivered before the Frome Institution, and in Bristol. By JOHN SHEPPARD. London: Jackson and Walford.

A CHARMING little book for the young, with information as valuable as it is amusing.

The following advertisement appears in the *New York Tribune*:—"A printer familiar with press as well as case, and for several years foreman of a newspaper in Ireland, which he was recently compelled to leave on account of political troubles, wants work."

CHOLERA BELTS.—On Wednesday, the troops in this garrison received orders to wear the "cholera belts," for the future. They are composed of flannel.—*Athlone Independent.*

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

The Horrors of Wars.—We take the subjoined extracts from *A Narrative of a Campaign against the Kabaïles of Algeria*, by Mr. Dawson Borrer, describing scenes in three villages after being taken by the French:—"The narrow streets were soon crowded with French troops, ravishing, massacring, and plundering on all sides. Neither sex or age was regarded; the sword fell upon all alike. From one house blood-stained soldiers, laden with spoil, passed forth as I entered. Upon the floor of one of the chambers lay a little girl of 12 or 14 years of age: there she lay, weltering in gore and in the agonies of death—an accursed ruffian thrust his bayonet into her. God will requite him. In another house a wrinkled old woman sat crouched upon the matting rapidly muttering, in the agony of fear, prayers to Allah with a trembling tongue. A pretty child, of six or seven years old, laden with silver and coral ornaments, clung to her side, her eyes streaming with tears as she clasped her aged mother's arm. The soldiery, mad with blood and rage, were nigh at hand. I seized the fair child: a moment was left to force her into a dark recess at the far end of the building; some ragged matting thrown before it served to conceal her; and whilst I was making signs to her mother to hold silence, soldiers rushed in: some ransacked the habitation, others pricked the old woman with their bayonets. 'Soldiers, will you slay an aged woman?' 'No, monsieur,' said one fellow, 'we will not kill her; but her valuables are concealed, and we must have them.' In nearly every house were vast jars of oil (for the Kabaïles make, consume, and sell vast quantities), often six or seven feet in height, and ranged in rows around the chambers. Holes being rapped in all these jars, the houses were soon flooded with oil, and streams of it were pouring down the very streets. When the soldiers had ransacked the dwellings, and smashed to atoms all that they could not carry off, or did not think worth seizing as spoil, they heaped the remnants and the mattings together and fired them. As I was hastily traversing the narrow streets to regain the outside of the village, disgusted with the horrors I witnessed, flames burst forth on all sides, and torrents of fire came swiftly gliding down the thoroughfares, for the flames had gained the oil. An instant I turned—the fearful doom of the poor concealed child and the decrepid mother flashing on my mind. It was too late; who could distinguish the house amongst hundreds exactly similar? The fire was crackling, blazing, with increased fury, and there was no time to lose. The way of the gateway was barred with roaring flames. Scrambling to the terrace of a low building, I threw myself over the wall. The unfortunate Kabyle child was doubtless consumed with her aged parent. It was now about mid-day. The heat being excessive, and the sirocco wind still blowing, the fatigue of the troops may be imagined. Some of the men had even fallen insensible, totally overcome by the extreme toil, the excitement, and the oppressive temperature. A short halt was ordered. The lofty and picturesque towers in the villages and their neighbourhood were mined and blown up. It was a fine but sorrowful sight to behold these peculiar and characteristic structures successively leap in the air in one vast mass; then come thundering down, blown into a thousand fragments, the mountains echoing and re-echoing the fearful explosion. The atmosphere was laden with clouds of smoke, wafted from the numerous villages now enveloped in flame. From one spot nine of these might be counted furiously burning, and the crashing of falling habitations resounded in our ears. From the blazing village close to which this halt took place, a Kabyle, driven forth from some hiding-place by the flames, fell into the hands of the soldiers. Dragging the trembling wretch along, they pricked and threatened him with their swords; then forcing him down upon the stump of an olive tree, they were on the point of cutting off his head, but an officer interfering, he was led before the marshal, and the chief, El Mokrani, proving him, by the hair upon his head, to be a mere Jewish artisan, it was said that he was released; though, from the manner in which he was led away, surrounded with tormentors thirsting for his blood, it is more than probable that he found his liberty in death. An old French deserter, also captured here, hoped to soften his compatriots' hearts by craving mercy in his native tongue; but he was sorely in error, for the soldiers immediately slung him up by the neck to the branch of a tree."

Law in Russia.—In Russia no publicity is given to law proceedings. All judgments are made up in secret; there are no open pleadings; law processes consist from first to last in piles of paper, which enrich the judges and their subordinates, but in nowise affect their opinions, which are always based on the most advantageous offers. The judges themselves are secure from all responsibility. And what is still more remarkable, is the boldness with which the lowest tribunal of a district town will often call in question, and presume to annul, both the decrees of the Emperor and those of the general assembly of the Senate. Corroborative of this, the distinguished traveller, M. de Holl, gives the following curious instance, which conveys a pretty correct notion of what law means in Russia. In Alexander's reign the Jesuits had made themselves all-powerful in some parts of Poland. A rich landowner and possessor of 6,000 peasants at Poltzak, the Jesuit headquarters, was so wrought on by the artful assiduities of the society, that he bequeathed his whole fortune to it at his death, with this stipulation, that the Jesuits should bring up his only son, and afterwards give him whatever portion of the inheritance they should choose. When the young man had reached the age of twenty, the Jesuits had bestowed on him three hundred peasants. He protested vehemently against their usurpation, and began a suit against the Society; but his father's will seemed clear and explicit, and after having consumed all his little fortune, he found his claims disowned by every tribunal in the empire, including even the General Assembly of the Senate. In this seemingly hopeless extremity he applied to a certain attorney in St, Petersburg, famous for his fertility of mind in matters of cunning and chicanery. After having perused the will and the documents connected with the suit, the lawyer said to his client, "Your business is done; if you will promise me 10,000 rubles. I will undertake to procure an Imperial ukase reinstating you in possession of all your father's property." The young man readily agreed to the bargain, and in eight days afterwards he was master of his patrimony. The decision which led to this singular result rested solely on the interpretation of the phrase, *they shall give him whatever they choose*, which plainly meant, as the lawyer maintained, that the young man was entitled to such portion as the Jesuits *chose*, that is, to that which they chose and retained for themselves. The Emperor admitted this curious explanation; the son became master of 5,700 peasants, and the Jesuits were obliged to content themselves with the three hundred they had bestowed on their ward in the first instance.

Dyspepsia and Bad Temper.—One grand cause of bad temper among *men* is dyspepsia. A man eats and drinks too much, or eats and drinks things which do not agree with him; his digestive organs are impaired—and his temper, in consequence. There's my friend, the Rev. Gustavus Grumble. He was a merry fellow enough when we used to club for toffy at school. He has always been lucky through life. In all his doings he has prospered. In great goes and little-goes he has never been plucked, but come off with flying colours; especially in that very greatest "go" for a clergyman—we mean the one in the matrimonial lottery. Gustavus drew a prize, and there never was a sweeter-tempered woman than his Saccharissa. Ever since that period Gustavus has been living comfortably—nay, in good style, upon an ample benefice. But, alas! alas! his dinners have been too good every day; and, at the end of twenty years, my friend is a dyspeptic domestic demon. He is angry with every one without cause; his wife is afraid to speak to him, for fear of ruffling his temper; his children get out of his way as fast as they can, for they know he will find fault with them. His parishioners do not love him, for he does not bring a healing balm to their sorrowing hearts, but a caustic querulousness. He has quarrels and law-suits about tithes with all his neighbours. He rules the charity-schools and their teachers with a rod of iron; he reads prayers like the murmur of an angry, sullen sea, and preaches like a spirit of desolation. This dreadful fate of Mr. Grumble I attribute to an over-indulgence in the good things of the table.—*Sharpe's London Magazine for November.*

GLEANINGS.

The first railway in Spain, from Barcelona to Mattaro, has been opened. It is five leagues long.

Mr. Dickens, we learn, has prepared a new work for Christmas time, as heretofore, in a small single volume.

Dr. Knox (*Medical Times*) says: "A repeal of the laws of entail and primogeniture would in a century drive the Celt from Ireland, which would then become peaceful and prosperous."

It is said that a lump of pure gold, weighing 3,032 pennyweights, was lately found in a mine belonging to Major Heiss, in Virginia.

There is no truth whatever in the statement which has gone the round of the papers, respecting the erection of a new Colonial Office on the site of Lady Dover's mansion in Whitehall.

A Good Answer.—"What shall I do," said a liquor-seller to a temperance lecturer, "if I quit selling rum?" "Go into the poor-house," said the lecturer, "and be supported there, and let the poor you have made paupers come out."

"The Queen of Portugal has sent to Paris," says a contemporary, "for a master to teach the young Portuguese princes natation!" (a piece of information which will send our juvenile readers to their dictionaries).

"Queen Adelaide," states the *Daily News*, "is said to have *once* positively refused a subscription. It was asked for the purposes of a hospital, and the royal reply to the solicitation was that 'her Majesty subscribed to hospitals but not to palaces.'"

"Enthusiasm," remarks the *Dublin World*, "is now at a low ebb; as a striking proof of which, Russell Stritch, lately a candidate for the office of Lord Mayor, is about to be turned out of the corporation for non-payment of taxes."

The Committee of the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution have offered two prizes of £10 and £5 respectively to the authors of the best essays "On the Characteristics and Advantages of Literary and Scientific Institutions, their Claims to the Support of Society, and the best Means of extending their Usefulness." Mr. Grote, Dr. Southwood Smith, and Mr. James W. Gilbert, are to act as adjudicators.

The editor of the *New York Tribune* says of a rival editor, who had charged him with concocting the Slievenamon hoax:—"The man who, without the slightest cause, hints such things about his neighbours, may not be a rascal, but we do say that hen-roosts should be built high in his neighbourhood. That's all."

The young ladies of a fashionable boarding school in Massachusetts, instead of making use of the common and uncouth term *dic*-tionary; have unanimously adopted the more refined orthography of *richard*-tionary.—*F. Douglass's North Star.*

Progressive Town.—Mrs. Park, a publican's lady at Bury, the other day, gave birth to *twins*; on the same evening a Mrs. Malone, of the same town, favoured her husband with *three*; but on the following day the wife of a private soldier eclipsed both exploits by presenting a quadruple connubial pledge in the shape of *four* innocents!

The Great Western Railway Company announce the discontinuance of certain trains "during the winter." The directors also notify, that, in consequence of the existing severe pressure on railway property, and the increased assessment for parochial rates, the return or day ticket system will be relinquished on and after the 1st of November.

The *New York Literary World* mentions that the American ladies still piously preserve "in many an enormous old hair trunk," the rich brocades in which their gay grandmothers dressed in youth, as well as their ostrich plumes, and "even the setting of their prodigal jewellery."

Spurious Piano Fortes.—Among other frauds now practised on the public, is that of advertising pianos for sale, bearing the names of eminent makers, but which are manufactured, according to the *City of London Trade Protection Circular*, by obscure persons called "garret makers." These instruments are generally announced as matchless bargains, and are sent by dozens to provincial towns, ostensibly supplied by owners "about to quit the country, &c." They are showy but valueless instruments, and many parties who have been victimized by the purchase of them, have regretted, when too late, the trickery by which they have been so egregiously duped.

Hints to Lovers of Flowers.—A most beautiful and easily-attained show of evergreens may be had by a very simple plan, which has been found to answer remarkably well on a small scale. If geranium branches taken from luxuriant and healthy trees just before the winter sets in be cut as for slips and immersed in soap-water they will, after drooping for a few days, shed their leaves, put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigour all winter. By placing a number of bottles thus filled in a flower basket, with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of evergreens is easily ensured for the whole season. They require no fresh water.—*Court Journal.*

The Great Sea Snake Defended.—Some doubt having been cast upon the statement of Capt. M'Quhae, as to this monster, on account of the latitude and steering given being apparently out of the course the "Dædalus" should have pursued, a "Friend to Truth" in last Thursday's *Times* makes the following remarks:—"I fully admit that it was very unusual to find the wind from the N.W. quarter in the latitude and longitude that the "Dædalus" was then in, and I well remember Captain M'Quhae's making this remark to me upon his arrival in England, when describing this sea serpent. Those who know this officer will not for a moment doubt the accuracy of his statements, even were they not confirmed by several other persons belonging to the "Dædalus," who were on the deck when the sea serpent was seen." Another correspondent of the same journal thinks it likely "that the enormous reptile in question was allied to the gigantic Saurians, hitherto believed only to exist in the fossil state, and among them, to the Plesiosaurus."

BIRTHS.

Nov. 3, the wife of Mr. Robert Bewglass, of St. John's-wood, of a daughter.

Nov. 3, at Epsom, the wife of Mr. William Harsant, of a daughter.

Nov. 4, the wife of the Rev. Cyrus Hudson, of Lowestoft, of twin boys, one of which survives.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 31, at Greenwich-road Chapel, by the Rev. W. Lucy, Mr. Frederick Withey to Miss Charlotte Long, both of Deptford.

Nov. 1, at Church-lane Chapel, Banbury, Oxon, Mr. George Hart, grocer, High-street, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. J. G. Walford, jeweller.

Nov. 1, at the Parish Church, Hornsey, by the Rev. R. Harvey, Mr. Joseph Wilson, of Canterbury, to Mary Jones, second daughter of the Rev. J. Kershaw, of Stoke Newington.

Nov. 2, at Sion-walk Independent Chapel, Colchester, by the Rev. T. W. Davids, Mr. Thomas Moore, jun., of Head-gate, to Margaret Emily, youngest daughter of J. C. Eisdell, Esq., of East-hill, both of Colchester.

Nov. 3, at Week-street Chapel, Maidstone, by the Rev. E. Jinkings, Mr. Henry Dove, R.N., to Frances Gamon, of Maidstone.

DEATHS.

March 23, at Tutuila, Navigators' Islands, aged 35, after a brief illness, the Rev. Thomas Bullen, missionary.

Oct. 19, at Hyde-vale, Greenwich, Mrs. Pavitt, the beloved wife of Mr. D. Pavitt, one of the deacons of Greenwich-road Chapel. "She sleeps in Jesus and is blest."

Oct. 30, at Denmark-place, Hackney, aged 44, Mr, Benjamin Hanson.

Oct. 30, at Needingworth, Hunts, in her 78th year, Martha, the beloved wife of B. Vipun, Esq. She lived in the faith of the gospel, and died in perfect peace, leaving an affectionate family to mourn her irreparable loss.

Nov. 2, at Portland-place, Reading, much respected, and deeply regretted by his family, George Hetherington, aged 74 years.

Nov. 3, aged 18 years, Mr. Thomas Hunt, youngest son of the late Mr. John Hunt, of Hayes, Middlesex. His end was peace.

Nov. 4, at Barnstaple, Devon, after a few hours' illness, aged 65 years, the Rev. Benjamin Kent, for twenty-one years the faithful and devoted pastor of the Congregational church in that town.

Nov. 5, suddenly, of diseased heart, at the residence of his grandson, Cottage-grove, Mile-End, aged 79, the Rev. Michael Castleden, Independent minister, Woburn, Beds.

Nov. 5, at Ashford, Kent, suddenly, aged 62, Ann, the beloved wife of the Rev. T. Clarke, pastor of the Baptist church. She was a humble Christian. The principal features of her character were simplicity, sincerity, and an unremitting attention to her duties to her family.

[Advertisement.]—Galvanism.—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *élite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Lord Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 23, Brunswick-square, London.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A considerable amount of general business has been done in the English Funds during the week, and, with the exception of Saturday, quotations have been well maintained. The announcement made by the Directors of the Bank of England on Thursday has had the effect of materially enhancing the value of Bank Stock. The Unfunded Debt is rather lower.

The following were the quotations this (Tuesday) evening at the close of business on the Exchange:—Three per Cent. Consols, 85¾ to 86. Bank Stock, 189 to 191. Reduced Threes were 84¾ to 5. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 85¼ to ¼; Long Annuities, 8 7-16 to ½. India Stock, 234 to 236; India Bonds, 34s. to 38s. premium. Exchequer Bills, 38s. to 41s. premium.

Foreign Stock has not been greatly sought for, but a moderate amount of business has been done at fair prices.

The Railway Market is still steady and firm. The official announcement of the proposed amalgamation of the South Western, Great Western, and North Western Companies has excited much interest and is the chief subject of conversation. A bill for the accomplishment of this purpose is to be laid before Parliament early next session. Notwithstanding, however, these and other measures which have been taken to restore confidence in the public, the supply of Railway Shares greatly exceeds the demand, and few buyers are to be found.

On Thursday morning the Directors of the Bank of England reduced the rate of discount on good bills from 3½ to 3 per cent. This measure has of course been received with considerable satisfaction, and some parties are loud in their praises of the liberality of the Bank Directors. The measure itself is calculated to excite confidence, as it indicates the opinion of Directors to be, that money will not be scarce, but it must be remembered, as a contemporary remarks, that the mass of gold lying unemployed in the cellars of Threadneedle-street is pure loss, and every temptation must be used to get some of it into circulation.

The "Hermann" steamer brings late accounts from the United States. Large exports of grain continued to be made to England. In one week 43,000 barrels of flour, 138,000 bushels of corn, and 64,000 bushels of wheat were shipped to Great Britain. The quantity of other provisions sent forward was also large, and cotton this season is represented as having come forward more rapidly. It is also stated that the postal dispute between the United States and England will be speedily adjusted on terms equally favourable to both countries. We trust that they will be more *liberal* also.

There was an advance on Monday in the Corn Market of 1s. on the price of finest wheat. In the Produce Markets prices have been heavy for sugar, coffee, dyestuffs, oils, metals, rum, and tea, but firmer for cotton, saltpetre, tallow, and rice. A navy contract for 50,000 gallons of rum has been taken during the past week. Trade in the provinces is better

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 28th day of Oct., 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	26,608,155	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,100,246
		Silver Bullion	507,909
	£26,608,155		£26,608,155

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	12,950,012
Rest	3,387,862	Other Securities	10,889,084
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	2,619,440	Notes	8,018,165
		Gold and Silver Coin	664,987
Other Deposits	10,921,192		
Seven-day and other Bills	1,040,754		
	£32,522,248		£32,522,248

Dated the 2nd day of November, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Nov. 3.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKS, GEORGE, Lymington, Hampshire, builder, November 16, December 9: solicitor, Mr. Westmacott, John-street, Bedford-row.

BATTIE, ISAAC, Erith, Kent, licensed victualler, November 15, December 13: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.

BENDA, GABRIEL, Camomile-street, City, importer of foreign goods, November 17, December 19: solicitor, Mr. Spyer, Broad-street-buildings, City.

BONNER, GEORGE FREDERICK, Cheltenham, upholsterer, November 20, December 18: solicitors, Mr. Lindo, King's-arms-yard; and Mr. Packwood, Cheltenham.

BROWNE, GEORGE, Twyning, Gloucestershire, wharfinger, November 17, December 15: solicitors, Messrs. Houghton and Co., Gray's-inn; and Messrs. Chandler and Co., Tewkesbury.

CAWSE, GEORGE ANDREWS, Claremont-terrace, Hampstead-road, builder, November 16, December 14: solicitors, Messrs. Whiteway and Bullock, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

CROCKER, GEORGE, Yeovil, Somersetshire, ironmonger, November 23, December 21: solicitors, Messrs. Traherne and White, London; Mr. Terrell, Exeter; and Messrs. Slade and Vining, Yeovil.

DARKEN, HORACE, Norwich, builder, November 23, December 26: solicitors, Mr. Jay, Bucklersbury; and Messrs. Jay and Pilgrim, Norwich.

DOWNMAN, CHARLES PEACH, Birchin-lane, City, gunpowder merchant, November 10, December 11: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.

DOWSON, JAMES, Colchester, Essex, licensed victualler, November 8, December 13: solicitors, Mr. Bull, Ely-place; and Mr. Abell, Colchester.

DURANT, SAMUEL, Deptford, draper, November 14, December 15: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury.

GREENSHIELDS, JOHN, and STRANG, MATTHEW, Liverpool, merchants, November 20, December 14: solicitors, Messrs. Trinder and Eyre, John-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. Lloyd, Liverpool.

HIGNELL, JOHN, Colchester, Essex, grocer, November 14, December 12: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

HOLDEN, WILLIAM ARCHIMEDES, Preston, Lancashire, tobacconist, November 14, December 5: solicitors, Mr. Mayhew, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Messrs. Blackhurst and Son, Preston.

KENNEDY, HUGH, Taunton, Somersetshire, draper, November 16, December 21: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row; Mr. Channing, Taunton; and Mr. Turner, Exeter.

LISTER, ROBERT, Belper, Derbyshire, draper, November 16, December 7: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside; and Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

MATTHEWS, FRANCIS COOK, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, manufacturing chemist, November 14, December 4: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Co., Gray's-inn; and Mr. Bulmer, Leeds.

PODMORE, JOHN, Tunstall, Staffordshire, grocer, November 14, December 12: solicitors, Messrs. Cooper, Tunstall, and Smith, Birmingham.

RHODES, JOSHUA, Queen's-row, Pimlico, builder, November 10, December 15: solicitor, Mr. Jackson, New-inn, Strand.

STRINGER, JOHN, Kingston-upon-Hull, draper, November 15, 29: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., London; Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester; and Messrs. Shackles and Co., Hull.

TAYLOR, JASPER, Noble-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, licensed victualler, November 16, December 9: solicitors, Messrs. Dimmock and Burbey, Clement's-lane.

WIGHTMAN, MARK ROBERT COCKBURN, Pancras-lane, City, linen factor, November 15, December 13: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.

WORTH, SAMUEL, Sheffield, architect, November 18, December 9: solicitors, Mr. Hartley, Southampton-street; and Messrs. Wilson and Co., Sheffield.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

GRIEVE, JOSEPH, Edinburgh, flesher and cattle dealer, November 7, 28.

LITTLE, DAVID, and HESLOP, JOHN, New Cumnock, Ayrshire, contractors, November 8, 29.

OGILVY, JOHN, Aberdeen, baker, November 9, 30.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Brown, Manchester, carpet dealer, first and final div. of 8d.; November 14, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Fraser's, Manchester—J. R. Hayward, Manchester, bookseller, first and final div. of 4¼d.; November 14, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Fraser's, Manchester—J. Higginson and R. Deane, Liverpool, merchants, first div. of 2s. 3d.; November 2, and any subsequent Thursday, at Turner's, Liverpool.

Tuesday, November 7.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Hanover Chapel, Manchester.
Hyde Chapel, Stockport.
Primitive Methodist Chapel, Manchester.

BANKRUPTS.

AINGER, GEORGE, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, hotel keeper, November 23, December 19: solicitors, Messrs. Pain and Heatherley, Basinghall-street.

ALLEN, CHARLES, St. Ives, Cornwall, ironmonger, Nov. 16, Dec. 21: solicitors, Messrs. Price and Bolton, New-square, Lincoln's-inn; Mr. Tresidder, St. Ives, Cornwall; and Messrs. Bishop and Pitts, Exeter.

ANSDELL, CARNABY THOMAS, Barnet, coach proprietor, November 13, December 12; solicitor, Mr. Jay, Bucklersbury.

ARMSTRONG, ADAM, Salford, ironmonger, November 20, December 13: solicitors, Messrs. Beddome and Co., Nicholas-lane; and Messrs. Smythe and Burton, Manchester.

BERESFORD, JOSEPH, Birkenhead, flour dealer, November 17, December 14: solicitors, Mr. Empson, Bucklersbury; and Mr. Brown, Liverpool.

CHAPPELL, JOHN CRAMER, Great Marlborough-street, surgeon, November 15, December 14: solicitor, Mr. Chappell, Golden-square.

DAVIS, JAMES HOLLICK, Windmill-street, Haymarket, livery stable-keeper, November 15, December 19: solicitor, Mr. Holmer, jun., Cheapside.

EVANS, ROBERT LEWIS, Liverpool, butcher, November 17, December 14: solicitors, Mr. Vincent, Temple; and Mr. Robinson, Liverpool.

HORSFALL, WILLIAM MOORE, Huddersfield, coal merchant, November 24, December 15: solicitors, Mr. Fiddey, Temple; and Mr. Rooke, Leeds.

HUGHES, GEORGE, Liverpool, hatter, November 17, December 12: solicitors, Messrs Keightley and Co., Chancery-lane; and Mr. Woodburn, Liverpool.

JENKS, THOMAS ROBERT, Birmingham, jeweller, Nov. 21, Dec. 12: solicitor, Mr. Bloxham, Birmingham.

KIRK, JOSEPH, Caunton, Nottinghamshire, licensed victualler, Nov. 17, Dec. 15: solicitor, Mr. Bowley, Nottingham.

KING, JOSEPH, North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, coach builder, November 15, December 19: solicitor, Mr. Day, Queen-street, Mayfair.

NORTH, WILLIAM, York, jeweller, Nov. 20, Dec. 11: solicitors, Mr. Elcum, Chatham-place, Blackfriars; and Mr. Shackleton, Leeds.

SHEEN, MESHACH, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, potato merchant, November 14, December 15: solicitor, Mr. Swan, Gray's-inn-place.

SMITH, ANDREW, Shrewsbury, dealer in marine stores, Nov. 21, Dec. 12: solicitors, Messrs. Motteram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

SMITH, HENRY and JOHN, Sheffield, common brewers, November, 18, December 16: solicitors, Mr. Fiddey, Temple; Mr. Fretson, Sheffield; and Messrs. Smith and Weightman, Sheffield.

TAYLOR, EDWARD, Rockfield, Monmouthshire, miller, Nov. 21, Dec. 12: solicitor, Mr. Baker, Abergavenny.

THOMPSON, JAMES, Leeds, tea dealer, November 24, December 15: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow, Bedford-row; and Mr. Naylor, Leeds.

WALTON, JOHN, Coventry, baker, November 18, December 9: solicitors, Messrs. Motterham, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

WILSON, WALTER, Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square, apothecary, November 17, December 19: solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.

WINSTANLEY, JOSEPH IVON, King William-street, City, hosier, November 17, December 19: solicitor, Mr. Vincent, Castle-street, Holborn.

WAIT, JAMES, Bristol, stockbroker, Nov. 20, Dec. 19: solicitors, Mr. Lammin, John-street; and Mr. Brittan, Bristol.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, Hanley, Staffordshire, tailor, Nov. 22, Dec. 9: solicitor, Mr. Williams, Hanley.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ANDERSON, D., Kirkcaldy, flesher, November 16, December 8.

DAVIDSON, A., Glasgow, sewed muslin warehouseman, November 14, December 5.

MARTIN, P., Glasgow, goldsmith, November 9, December 1.

DIVIDENDS.

F. H. Rendell, Torquay, builder, first div. of 10s., on any Tuesday or Friday after November 13, at Mr. Hernaman's, Exeter—D. Thomson, Bury, Lancashire, bleacher, first div. of 1½d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—A. King, Oxford, timber merchant, div. of 2s. 6d., on Wednesday, November 8, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—J. Teasel, Norwich, carpenter, div. of 1s., on Wednesday, November 8, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—M. Lewis, Oxford-street, linendraper, div. of 3d., on Wednesday, November 8, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—E. Field, Stratford-upon-Avon, mercer, first div. of 2s. 9d., on any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham—J. Clarke, R. Mitchell, J. Philips, and T. Smith, Leicester, and elsewhere, bankers, first and final div. of 20s., on the separate estate of J. Philips, on any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham—Burnett, Watson, Wanless, Harrison, and Stokoe, Bishopwearmouth, coal owners, first div. of 2s., on Saturday, the 11th inst., or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Nov. 6.

Our supplies still consist principally of foreign Grain of all descriptions. There was only a moderate show of English Wheat at market to-day, and the best dry samples fetched 1s. per qr. more than this day week. The demand for foreign was quite in the retail without any alteration of prices. Barley of all kinds met a slow sale, and malting sorts sold fully 1s. cheaper. Malt very dull. Fine hard Beans were scarce and quite as dear. Grey Peas went off slowly at 1s. reduction. Fine white boiling Peas maitained their price. Oats were heavy sale, and Irish 6d. per qr. cheaper. Fine Linseed and Cakes sold more readily. Flour, both in sack and barrels, held last week's prices. Rapeseed and Carrawayseed very dull sale. The current prices as under:—

Wheat—	s.	s.		s.	s.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red	42	to 56	Malt, Ordinary	54	to 60
Ditto White	44	.. 62	Pale	54	.. 64
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	45	.. 53	Rye	30	.. 34
Northumber. and Scotch, White	46	.. 52	Peas, Hog	37	.. 38
Ditto Red	38	.. 50	Maple	34	.. 42
Devon, and Somerset., Red	40	.. 50	Boilers	40	.. 42
Ditto White	45	.. 56	Beans, Ticks	31	.. 34
Flour, per sk. (Tcwn)	43	.. 48	Pigeon	33	.. 36
Barley	27	.. 37	Harrow	27	.. 37
Scotch	26	.. 32	Oats, Feed	19	.. 23
			Fine	22	.. 26
			Poland	20	.. 26
			Potato	22	.. 27

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR OCT. 28.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	51s. 0d.	Wheat	52s. 0d.
Barley	32 7	Barley	32 8
Oats	20 4	Oats	20 9
Rye	28 9	Rye	31 2
Beans	37 3	Beans	37 3
Peas	40 1	Peas	40 1

DUTIES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	5	0	Rye	2	0
Barley	2	0	Beans	2	0
Oats	2	6	Peas	2	0

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 6.

Notwithstanding the extensive imports of foreign stock noted above, the show of Beasts and Calves from abroad, this morning, was comparatively limited; that of Sheep tolerably good. Rather large numbers of Beasts have been disposed of privately, on being landed. There was a better feeling in the general demand, to-day, and in some instances the quotations had an upward tendency. The supply of home-fed Beasts fell considerably short of that shown on this day se'nnight, both as to number and quality. As the attendance of buyers was on the increase, and the weather was favourable to slaughtering, the Beef trade was somewhat active, at an advance in the quotations of quite 2d. per 8 lbs. The general top for foreign Beef was 4s., but a few very superior Scots produced 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. Prior to the close of business, a good clearance had been effected. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received about 1,100 shorthorns; from the eastern, western, and midland districts 1,000 Herefords, runts, Devons, Irish Beasts, &c.; from other parts of England, 800 of various breeds; the remainder of the supply being derived from abroad and the neighbourhood of the metropolis. For the time of year, we were scantily supplied with Sheep, the numbers of which were some thousands less than those shown on Monday last. There was a better feeling in the Mutton trade, although we cannot call it brisk. The very primest old Downs sold in most instances at from 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8 lbs., being an improvement in value of 2d. per 8 lbs. All other kinds of Sheep were in fair request, and in some cases prices ruled somewhat higher than last week. We have to report an improved demand for Calves, the supply of which was smaller; and Friday's advance in the currencies of 2d. per 8 lbs. was steadily supported. Very few of the Calves were above the middle quality. There was very little improvement in the Pork trade; nevertheless prices were fairly supported in every instance. Very few Pigs have come to hand from Ireland for some time past.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 6d.	to 4s. 0d.	Veal	3s. 4d.	to 4s. 2d.
Mutton	3 2	.. 5 0	Pork	3 10	.. 4 8

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	1,272	4,650	370	380
Monday	3,982	23,030	99	370

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 6.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase

Inferior Beef	2s. 2d.	to 2s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 2d.	to 3s. 4d.
Middling do	2 6	.. 2 10	Mid. ditto	3 6	.. 3 8
Prime large	3 0	.. 3 2	Prime ditto	3 10	.. 4 4
Prime small	3 2	.. 3 4	Veal	3 0	.. 4 6
Large Pork	3 6	.. 4 4	Small Pork	4 6	.. 4 8

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The demand for Irish Butter last week was limited. The best kinds were most in request, and for such full prices were obtained. Middling and inferior qualities were difficult to sell. Prices current:—Carlow, 78s. to 86s.; Clonmel, 80s. to 84s.; Carrick, 79s. to 83s.; Waterford, 72s. to 78s.; Cork, 78s. to 80s.; Limerick, 70s. to 77s.; Tralee, 68s. to 71s. per cwt. landed, and at corresponding rates on board.——Foreign.—Quality not fine; sale slow. Price of the best, 98s. For Irish Bacon the demand was of a retail character. Sales few and unimportant. Prices, 56s. to 60s., with a tendency downwards. Some few Irish new tierce and barrel middles and Berwick cut Pork have arrived, and sold at 56s. to 60s. American middles more saleable, at 34s. to 38s. Hams as last reported. Lard in moderate demand, at 62s. to 76s., bladders; 50s. to 56s., kegs.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 6.—With colder weather we have more business doing, and really fine fresh goods command rather improved prices. Fine weekly Dorset, 102s. to 104s. per cwt.; Middling, 90s. to 94s.; Devon, 94s. to 98s.; Fresh, 11s. to 13s. per dozen.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Nothing of interest took place in the Seed market, and the tendency of prices was, on the whole, downwards.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 30s. to 35s.; fine, 33s. to 36s.; white, 30s. to 40s.
Cow Grass [nominal] ..... —s. to —s.
Linseed (per qr.) ..... sowing 56s. to 60s.; crushing 42s. to 48s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) ..... £11 10s. to £12 10s.
Trefoil (per cwt.) ..... 15s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, new (per last) ..... £37 to £38
Ditto Cake (per ton) ..... £4 15s. to £5
Mustard (per bushel) white ..... 8s. to 10s.; brown nominal.
Canary (per quarter) ..... 85s. to 90s.; fine 90s. to 100s.
Tares, Winter, per bush. ..... 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.
Carraway (per cwt.) ..... 38s. to 39s.; new, 31s. to 32s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.	28s. to 35s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.	22s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.) Baltic 42s. to 46s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s.	
Linseed Cake (per ton)	£8 10s. to £10 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton)	£4 15s. 5d.
Coriander (per cwt.)	16s. to 20s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.) 45s. to 48s.; Do. Dutch, 45s. to 47s.	
Tares (per qr.)	32s. to 38s.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Nov. 6.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow ..... 48s. to 75s. | Clover ..... 70s. to 100s.
Straw ..... 22s. .. 30s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FRIDAY.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	60,050
" " 1847	281,530
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1847	363,530
" " " 1846	438,970
Forwarded unsold this year	44,330
Ditto, last year	31,636
Increase of import this year as compared with last	446,827
Increase in stock, as compared with last year	103,700
Quantity taken for consumption this year	1,100,500
" " " 1847, same period	856,500
Increase of quantity taken for consumption	244,000

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Nov. 6.—The imports of Wool into London last week were small, including 650 bales from the Cape of Good Hope, 190 from Germany, and a few from Egypt. The Wool market is quiet.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 6.—Hops of low colour and quality are a heavy sale at declining rates; fine samples maintain their value, and for such we have a fair demand. Duty £220,000. Sussex Pockets, 44s. to 58s.; Weald of Kents, 48s. to 56s.; Mid. and East Kents, 52s. to 110s.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Nov. 6.—Our market continues to be well supplied from the Continent, nearly all of which come in very good condition, but are selling at rather less prices than last week; owing to the continued wet weather, many of our Potatoes coastwise come to market in very bad order, and are obliged to be sold at a low figure; prime sound Regents met a ready sale. The following are this day's prices:—Yorkshire Regents, 60s. to 140s; Wisbeach ditto, 100s. to 110s.; Scotch ditto, 100s. to 120s.; Ditto Reds, 60s. to 90s.; French and Belgian Whites, 80s. to 95s.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Nov. 4.—The market continues to be well supplied with vegetables and most kinds of fruit. Pine-apples are plentiful. Hot-house Grapes are sufficient for the demand. Ribstone Pippins and other desert Apples are ticketed six and eight for 6d. Among Pears we remarked good specimens of Brown Beurré, Chaumontelle, Marie Louise, Crassane, Glout Morceau, Beurré Diel, Passe Colmar, &c. Nuts in general are sufficient for the demand; Filberts and Cobs, however, continue to be scarce, and fetch high prices. Some new Oranges have just made their appearance. Lemons are scarce. Amongst Vegetables, Carrots and Turnips are abundant and good; Cauliflowers, Broccoli, &c., sufficient for the demand. Supplies of Potatoes—good, though not free from disease—have been received during the week from France, Holland, and Prussia. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are plentiful. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Gardenias, Fuchsias, Carnations, Moss, and other Roses.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 6.—The stock has increased to upwards of 35,000 casks. This heavy supply, together with its being known that there are still nearly 5,000 casks on their way hither from St. Petersburgh, keeps our market in a quiet state. However, the consumptive demand must be considered good, at fully last week's quotations. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling, this morning, at 45s. per cwt. The same quotation has been paid for Town Tallow net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 7d. per 8lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1¼d. to 1¾d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2¼d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2¼d. to 2¾d; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2¾d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3¼d. to 3¾d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3¾d. to 3¾d.; Calfskins, each, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; Horse hides, 8s. to 8s. 6d.; Polled Sheep, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 2d.; Kents and Half-breds, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; Downs, 1s. 8d. to 2s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 23s. 3d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 36s. 6d.; do. brown, 35s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £48; Spanish, £47; Sperm, £70; do. bagged, £74; South Sea, £25 to £27 10s.; Seal, pale, £25 10s.; do. coloured, £23 10s.; Cod £24 to £23 15s.; Cocoa nut, per tun, £43 to £45; Palm, £29 to £32 10s. Whale Fins: South Sea, per ton, £135 to £140; North West, £135.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Nov. 6.

The official monthly report for October, of Coals, &c., shows that we have received into the port of London 240,553 tons. Before factors could realise to-day they were compelled to submit to a reduction of 2s. per ton on this day se'nnight.—Stewart's, 19s.; Hetton's, 19s.; Braddyll's, 18s. 6d.; Eden's, 17s. 6d. Fresh arrivals, 324; left from last day, 92; total, 416.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN thoroughly qualified to undertake the office of MASTER to the NORMAL SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS. He must be fully conversant with the usual branches of a liberal education, including Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, acquainted with the rules and experienced in the art of teaching, of decided piety, good temper, energetic disposition, and active habits. He must also be a decided Voluntary, and conscientiously opposed to the interference of Government with Popular Education. One who has been engaged in the training of teachers would be preferred. Applications, accompanied with testimonials, to be made in writing, and forwarded to the Secretaries, care of Mr. Charles Gilpin, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without, London, on or before the 14th inst.

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For further particulars, address to H. D. CARNELL, Chemist, Paignton, Devon.

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THE CONGREGATIONAL YEAR-BOOK for 1848 will be published on the 1st of January, 1849, price One Shilling. It will be delivered to the booksellers in time for distribution with the January magazines. Its contents and plan will be the same as in the two former years, except that, as the publication of a separate calendar will not be repeated, the Year-Book will contain a Calendar department, intended simply for the denominational convenience of purchasers. This not being designed to answer all the uses of an almanack, will not be connected with the usual miscellaneous information given in such works. But the interesting articles of Religious Intelligence, and Statistics, hitherto given in the Congregational Calendar, will now be distributed under proper heads in the Year-Book.

It is hoped this one Annual will be found complete and sufficient, and secure a sale equal to the cost of publication, and accomplishing the usefulness aimed at by its preparation.

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PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST of 22, Brunswick-square, London, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is perhaps as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire, had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. Halse, his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him; for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated, that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it. Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. Halse in his complaint, that galvanized he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But, notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanized. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A Letter to the Editor of the *Flying Post*, by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus.

"MR. EDITOR,—A few weeks since I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion; for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me; and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it: not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through; but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day, without the least assistance. Well might you ask, 'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame, that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state, that I had had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friend, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state, that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial; for, if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier: I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

"GEORGE E. BIGNELL.

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.

"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten-Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic-douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, one guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

LETTER III.

GALVANISM A POWERFUL REMEDY IN CASES OF INDIGESTION.—When we lose power in a limb we know that the nerve which leads from the spine to the limb has ceased to perform its functions; the nerve is paralysed, the muscles to which it leads are paralysed, and as a necessary consequence, the limb which possesses those muscles is paralysed also. Arouse the nerve from its morbid state, so that it may transmit nervous influence to the muscle, and the nerve is no longer paralysed. It will sound very strange to say that in cases of indigestion the stomach is paralysed, but such is, nevertheless, the fact. It is the nervous fluid which gives strength to the muscles of the stomach; the secretion of gastric juice depends entirely on the supply of this fluid to the stomach. Cut off the supply of this fluid by dividing the nerves, and the strength of the limb is gone—the power of digestion has ceased. This is no theory; it is founded on fact; for that eminent physiologist Dr. Wilson Philip, made experiments on animals which left no doubt on the subject. The nerves which supply the stomach with nervous influence arise from the top of the spine; they are called the eighth pair, and if they are divided so as to prevent the passage of the nervous fluid, it is found that digestion ceases on the instant. Now the doctor has long entertained the opinion that the galvanic fluid and the nervous fluid were identical; and he concluded that, if he could continue the process of digestion by sending a current of galvanism through the divided nerves, there could be no longer any doubt that Galvanism was capable of performing the same functions as the nervous fluid itself, when acting on the living body. The experiment was made, and the result was, that digestion went on fully as well in the stomach of a dog (the eighth pair of nerves being divided as above), by means of a supply of galvanic fluid to the stomach, as if the nerves had been left in a perfect state. For the particulars of this experiment I refer my readers to Dr. Wilson Philip's work, entitled, "An Inquiry into the Laws of the Vital Functions." Invalids will now understand why Galvanism is such a powerful remedy in cases of indigestion. It acts in two ways: it first arouses the dormant nerves into action, and then supplies those nerves with that of which they are deficient, viz, the nervous fluid. I can conscientiously state that in this complaint I succeed nineteen times out of twenty, and even after every other remedy has been tried in vain. On some patients the effects of Galvanism in this complaint are really astonishing; for, after two or three operations, the oppression and uneasiness after eating have vanished, acrid eructations no longer exist, appetite returns, refreshing sleep is welcomed, the depression of spirits has ceased, and the sallowness of the complexion is succeeded by the roseate tinge of health. That indigestion is now quite a fashionable complaint is well known; but were the great power of Galvanism in this complaint equally well known, there would not be a gentleman's house in the whole kingdom without an efficient galvanic apparatus. In my former letter I stated, that in old standing cases of paralysis I as frequently failed as succeeded. This is a fact; still I contend that Galvanism should be resorted to in the most desperate cases of paralysis, for if it does not cure the patient of this complaint, it will wonderfully improve the general health. Many there are to whom I have supplied my Portable Galvanic Apparatus who have informed me that, although not much benefit could be noticed in their long-standing paralytic complaint, yet it was astonishing how the general health had improved — how they were now enabled to do without medicine—how very much better they slept—how the nervousness had left them, &c. The fact is, Galvanism increased the digestive powers, and hence the reason of the improved state of health. Invalids who may wish to be supplied with my efficient Portable Apparatus may address a line to me, and I will send them all particulars. The most unscientific will not have the least trouble in using it.

WM. H. HALSE, Professor of Medical Galvanism,
22, Brunswick-square, London.

GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headaches, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week.

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